FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 011 *18 January 1982*

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REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY EIGHTH SESSION

Carcani Presents Government

AU151738 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text of speech delivered by Adil Carcani, newly-appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at 15 January session of People's Assembly in Tirana -- recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies, I thank you from the heart for the great trust you have given in entrusting me with the duty of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. This trust belongs rightfully to our glorious AWP, the organizer of all the magnificent victories of our people in the liberation war and in establishing the people's power in the past, as well as at present, in the great work for the construction of socialism.

The duty that you have entrusted me with constitutes a great honor and is at the same time a duty of great responsibility. I assure you that the new government to be appointed by all of you will exert all its forces to fully implement, loyally and with firm determination, the correct Marxist-Leninist line of our AWP for the construction of socialism and the country's defense. [applause]

The government will work to ensure that our internal and foreign policy, determined by the AWP Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, will always serve increasingly better to defend the lofty interests of the country, freedom, independence, the construction of socialism, the interests of the revolution and the preservation of peace in the world.

Under the party's leadership, the Albanian people have worked seflessly and have achieved magnificent victories in all fields: political, economic and social. They have successfully overcome the difficulties created by the fierce imperialist and revisionist blockade. They have smashed all the plans and conspiracies of the internal and external enemies against our country and their socialist order. Our people have achieved these successes with great political maturity, a great mobilization of their creative energies and with a steel-like unity around the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha, with profound and firm beliefs in the cause of socialism and communism. [applause]

The successful conclusion of the proceedings of the Eighth AWP Congress and the celebration of the 40th anniversary of our heroic party have created a revolutionary atmosphere, generated great enthusiasm at work, further raised the mobilization of the working class, the cooperatist peasantry and all working masses to fulfill and overfulfill the numerous tasks set out by the congress, and has strengthened the party's unity and the unity of the people around the party. The revolutionary initiatives of our working people to always promote the construction of socialism relying entirely on our own efforts are a clear reflection of this mobilization and of the determination of the working masses. The report delivered by Comrade Enver at the Eighth AWP Congress is a document of great importance, a scientific Marxist-Leninist generalization of the party's 40 year experience. This report traces the path that our country will traverse in the future construction of socialism. The report sets out very important tasks for all our state and economic organs and, particularly, for the Council of Ministers. It defines clear objectives for the future, proving that socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania are being constantly strengthened and that there is no force capable of shaking them. Under the party's leadership the Council of Ministers and all state organs will work with all their might to fully implement the magnificent tasks set out by the congress.

Comrade deputies, allow me, having ensured the opinion of the AWP Central Committee and in accordance with the Constitution and the regulations of the People's Assembly, to propose to the People's Assembly the composition of the Council of Ministers as follows:

Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Adil Carcani
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Manush Myftiu
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers	Pali Miska
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finances	Qirjako Mihali
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Nesti Nase
Minister of People's Defense	Kadri Hazbiu
Minister of Internal Affairs	Hekuran Isai
Chairman of the State Planning Commission	Petro Dode
Minister of Industry and Mines	Llambi Gegprifti
Minister of Energy	Prokop Murra
Minister of Light Industry and Food Industry	Esma Ulqinaku
Minister of Agriculture	Themie Thomai
Minister of Construction	Rahman Hanku
Minister of Communications	Luan Babameto
Minister of Domestic Trade	Viktor Nushi
Minister of Foreign Trade	Nedin Hoxha
Minister of Communal Economy	Rrapo Dervishi
Minister of Education and Culture	Tefta Cami
Minister of Health	Llambi Zicishti

In all its activity, the Council of Ministers will be guided, as always, by the Marxist-Leninist line of the party and by its directives and guidelines. The implementation of the tasks for the constant strengthening of the people's power, for the dynamic development of the socialist economy and culture, for the further consolidation of the country's defense potential and in defense of the victories achieved will be at the center of the government's attention. The Council of Ministers will engage itself particularly in implementing the fundamental task of the seventh 5-year period, approved by the Eighth AWP Congress, to ensure the rapid and proportional development of the economy through the deepening of the country's socialist industrialization, the consolidation and intensification of agriculture, the increased effectiveness of the economy, the unchecked development of the technical-scientific revolution and the constant improvement of socialist production relations to ensure the constant elevation of the material and cultural standards of the working masses.

The considerable achievements attained in the development of the economy and national culture have accelerated the process of Albania's transformation into an industrial-agricultural country. They have made our economy a stable one, an economy with great possibilities of progressing by relying entirely on our own efforts. In this context, our industry has grown considerably and has been strengthened, as has its leading role in the process of socialist construction. In the struggle to implement the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress, the Council of Ministers will devote particular attention to further consolidating industry, giving priority to heavy industry and, particularly, to the power industry to ensure the present and future needs of the economy. In this connection, efforts will be made to further secure and improve the positive balance of our energy resources, particularly oil, gas and electricity, increasing production and implementing a strict regimen of thrift. In the development of heavy industry, particular attention will be devoted to the surveying and discovery, utilization and processing of valuable minerals, also putting into circulation new types of minerals needed by the economy.

In compliance with the party's instructions, the Council of Ministers will adopt measures for further developing the heavy processing industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry. In this field, the complex utilization of all minerals will be ensured, as well as the reduction of costs and the increased profitability of this branch.

Particularly great tasks confront the government in implementing the party's instructions concerning the fullest possible utilization of the engineering industry, particularly for producing the machinery and equipment needed by the various branches of the economy, as well as for constructing new factories and reconstructing and modernizing existing ones through our own efforts. Measures will be introduced to improve production technologies, deepen specialization and cooperation, and apply the standardization and unification of production to further raise the effectiveness of the power engineering base that has been created in our country.

At the same time, side by side with the development of heavy industry, the Council of Ministers will adopt measures for further developing the light industry and food industry in order to increase the volume, extend the range and improve the quality of mass consumer goods. This will better ensure the stability and constant improvement in supplies for the people.

During the years of the people's regime, our agriculture has made considerable progress. This is the result of the correct line implemented by the party for the construction of socialism in the countryside and proves the great superiority created by the socialist order. Proceeding from the party's appreciation of the fact that agriculture is the base of our economy and implementing the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress, the Council of Ministers will adopt measures to further intensify agricultural production and constantly improve production relations in the countryside. The main task will be to increase the production of bread grains to feed the population and increase reserves, without neglecting other agricultural products, vegetables, industrial crops and the development of horticulture and forestry. Particular care will be devoted to developing the livestock sector, from the quantitative aspect as well as from the aspect of improving breeds and increasing productivity, this being an important source to feed the population and to supply industry.

To fulfill these tasks, efforts will be made to ensure that the greatest increase in production is achieved through increased yields of agricultural products and increased productivity in the livestock sector, through the more rational utilization of the soil and agricultural machinery, through the use of highly productive seeds and the improvement of breeds and through the further perfecting of measures connected with the herding together of private livestock. The Council of Ministers will implement with particular care the tasks set out by the Eighth AWP Congress for the high-intensification area [of agriculture] and the further perfecting of socialist production relations in this area.

To ensure the comprehensive consolidation of the socialist economy, particular attention will be paid to the timely implementation of the magnificent program approved by the Eighth AWP Congress in the field of investments and capital construction. As always, priority will be given to investments in the productive sphere, to the timely preparation of designs and estimates, to increase the degree of mechanization in construction and to reduce the time schedules for the construction and commissioning of projects to be completed, raising their economic effectiveness.

The Council of Ministers will adopt important measures to increase exports, improve the structure and quality of our exports and find new export markets. Measures will also be adopted to better organize the struggle of the working people to produce domestically commodities, machinery and equipment that we are still importing. Always bearing in mind the party's instruction that there can be no imports without exports, particular care will be shown in preserving and further strengthening the positive balance of our trade, which marks a very great success for our country when bearing in mind that even many countries that are industrially developed currently have a negative balance of trade. Socialist Albania, which is building socialism relying entirely on its own efforts, is currently trading with over 50 countries in various regions of the world. In the future also, the Council of Ministers will adopt measures to ensure that our trade relations develop in the interests of socialism and on the basis of mutual benefits.

This correct policy and the results deriving therefrom refute the hostile inventions of our country's enemies, who accuse us of being isolated and withdrawn. Let our enemies say whatever they may like. Let them say that we are isolated and withdrawn. Socialist Albania is not isolated and cannot be isolated. At the same time, Socialist Albania will never "open up" in the way that the bourgeois and revisionists understand and desire the development of trade relations. [applause]

Our trade relations with all countries have always been and will always be neither "opening up" nor "closing up." They are normal exchanges carried out on the basis of mutual profitability and according to the principle of "you give and I give," without ever taking any credits or aid from anyone at any time.

Because of the important role of transportation in the development of the economy, measures will be adopted to further consolidate all types of transportation, giving priority to railroad transportation in order to ensure the circulation of commodities for the needs of the economy, the people and defense.

The Council of Ministers will make every effort to implement the directive stressed by Comrade Enver at the Eighth AWP Congress, according to which the party has always had and maintains at the center of attention the working man and the fulfillment of his material and cultural needs. All measures will therefore be adopted to further improve trade, communal services, the health service and so forth. The supply of the people with the necessary consumer commodities will merit particular attention. At the same time, the Council of Ministers is to adopt measures to raise the cultural and educational standards of the people, improving the quality of the work done in the schools in order to train the young generation and equip it with knowledge of world standards. Greater efforts will be made to ensure the development of research and scientific work in all fields so that science may become a mainstay for fulfilling the planned tasks and that it may precede the resolution of current and future production problems. In the conditions of developing the economy by entirely relying on our own efforts, science and technology are playing an important role in developing the national economy and culture.

The achievement of these objectives stipulated in the Seventh 5-Year Plan confronts us with the need to adopt serious measures to raise the effectiveness of the economy and to increase the sources of socialist accumulation. The state and economic organs will therefore make every effort to raise the social productivity of labor, strengthen the regimen of thrift and reduce costs in all sectors, and improve the quality of production, construction and so forth. Internal economic, financial and technical control will be further strengthened; their active role will be further increased; and all internal reserves will be discovered and utilized relying strongly on advanced experience. All aforementioned measures will lead to the further consolidation of the stability of our economy, our market and prices, and to an increase in the incomes of the rural and urban population. Despite the great difficulties created by the imperialist-revisionist blockade, our socialist economic order is developing and being consolidated daily. The life of the people is becoming happier and more prosperous daily. While elsewhere the economic-financial crisis is causing havoc, while prices are rising and while an acute shortage of commodities is being felt in many countries, while inflation and unemployment are rising, while taxation is increasing along with poverty, the opposite is happening in our country: social production is increasing; the national income is increasing; there is no unemployment, inflation or price rises, but only constant economic stability and increased well-being of the people; and the market is filled with goods at constant prices. This speaks of the vitality of our economy, the superiority of our socialist order over the capitalist one; all this speaks for a happy, calm and joyful life for all our people. [applause]

Some journalists writing for the sensational press continue to call Albania a poor country. But our economic and spiritual reality refutes and unmasks their writings in every question and in all cases. Albania's economic situation and its social and cultural development is a reality obvious to all. If someone wishes not to see or to deny this reality, well, we couldn't care less.

This reality is felt and seen daily by our own people, who are satisfied with the progress they have made and are envious of no one. [applause]

In addition to the measures for the intensive development of the economy and culture, the Council of Ministers will adopt measures to further strengthen the country's defense potential, strengthening, modernizing and constandly revolutionizing all structures of the armed forces and the links between the Army and the people. In the same way, the work of the internal organs, the state security, the People's Police and the frontier troops will also be strengthened.

To ensure the implementation of all the tasks set out, the Council of Ministers will make every effort to raise the management and organization of the economy to a higher level in all its links, to combat subjectivist and voluntarist manifestations, bureaucratic and liberal attitudes and, particularly, outdated concepts, forms and methods of work. The great tasks confronting us, Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the Eighth AWP Congress, require that the method and style of work of all state organs be further improved, as well as all the organization and management of all state affairs. For the implementation of this very important measure, the Council of Ministers will work to ensure that all state and economic organs raise their sense of responsibility and initiative; that they oppose manifestations of bureaucratism and technocratism, and departmentalism or parochialism so that every organ and every official carries out the task entrusted to him. Efforts will be made to ensure that the executive organs be subordinated and that they regularly render account to the people's representative organs to preserve and strengthen the democratic nature of our power, to extend the participation of the working masses in the management of state affairs and to strengthen state control and worker-peasant control. Particular attention will be paid to the precise strengthening of and respect for socialist legality, to defending and developing socialist property, consistently waging the class struggle, and ensuring the better and more operative function of all organs of the state administration in carrying out their tasks and in meeting the needs of the people.

Comrade deputies, the magnificent successes achieved by our people under the AWP led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, its principled and consistent foreign policy have resulted in Socialist Albania's enjoyment of ever-growing prestige and respect in the international arena. It has numerous friends and well-wishers throughout the world and enjoys the friendship and esteem of the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples. Consistently adhering to the party's political line and the tasks set forth by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the Eighth AWP Congress in the field of foreign policy, the government will continue its constructive efforts to extend our country's international relations on the basis of the well-known principles governing relations between sovereign countries, with all those countries that respect these principles and adopt a correct attitude toward our country.

Our people and our socialist state resolutely oppose and will never be reconciled with the policy of the United States and of the Soviet Union. Both these imperialist superpowers are aggressive, warmongering, colonialist, oppressive powers and sworn enemies of the freedom of the peoples and of world peace. The socialist Albanian state and its independent and sovereign people have not maintained, do not maintain and will not maintain diplomatic or any other relations with them.

As for Britain, it must be stated that British governments at all times and whatever their political color have shown and continue to show hostility toward the Albanian people and their people's power. We repay this attitude with the same coin. We have declared and continue to declare, among other things, that if the British Government fails to return to Socialist Albania all the Albanian gold plundered by Britain, together with all the interest, we will not only not establish relations with Britain, but will refuse to have any talks with it.

With other states in Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa, we do maintain diplomatic, trade and cultural relations and we are prepared to establish such relations with other countries on the basis of mutual interest, noninterference in internal affairs, equality, and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Our positions with regard to neighboring countries are well-known. We have been and continue to be for the preservation and strengthening of good neighborliness, the development of normal relations on the basis of mutual respect and interest. Our exchanges in trade, culture and between peoples with Greece have developed well in recent years. We believe that these exchanges serve to strengthen the friendship between the Albanian and Greek peoples which has old and traditional foundations. Our government will also not spare its efforts in the future to extend and develop these relations. At the same time, we are rejoicing at the fact that the Greek Government and people are also in favor of strengthening friendship and relations with our country.

With regard to Italy, there are possibilities for progress in our relations with it. It is our desire to develop these relations further, but this also depends on the disposition and interest of the Italian side to cooperate with us on the basis of equality and mutual respect. The normal development of Italian-Albanian relations is in the interest of both our countries and peoples.

The Albanian people and their government want our relations with the Republic of Turkey to develop as they have to date in a normal way and in a spirit of friendship and mutual interest. The foundations for this are not lacking -- the good intentions, respect and friendship existing between our peoples and countries, as well as their belief that the extension and development of relations between Albania and Turkey serve their interests and security and peace in our area.

Our policy toward the SFRY has not changed. It has been clearly defined and explained at the Eighth AWP Congress. The slanders, inventions and distortions of the policy of our socialist state by the Yugoslav leadership cannot change our policy with regard to the state and peoples of Yugoslavia one bit. The leadership of the SFRY has raised a cold war against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. This is being done to conceal the economic and political bankruptcy, the bankruptcy of the pseudosocialist system of Yugoslavia, the bankruptcy of the demagogy that pretends that the national question in Yugoslavia has been correctly resolved. This cold war waged by the Yugoslav leadership causes harm and danger not to Socialist Albania, but to the SFRY and its peoples. We have stated this before and we are reiterating now that we have had and continue to have political and ideological contradictions with the Yugoslav leadership, which we have pointed out and will continue to point out. At the same time, no one has stopped the Yugoslav revisionists from continuing to point out, with redoubled efforts, their contradictions with us. Further, we do not accept their social system and policy, nor they ours. This is clear to us. It is they who are trying to cover up the sun with their torn sieve. We have desired and continue to desire good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, to maintain normal diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with them based on the well-known principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, respect for sovereignty and for each country's territorial integrity. It is their fault, and not ours, if the Yugoslav revisionists have exacerbated these relations and led them into a blind alley. We have declared and continue to declare that we desire friendship with the peoples of Yugoslavia, that we have not interfered and will not interfere in their internal affairs. We want Yugoslavia to adopt the same position toward Albania, because in the not too distant future, as is proved by historic documents, Yugoslavia has interfered with force and through all kinds of intrigues in our internal affairs. Socialist Albania has never made any territorial claims, it has never asked for a rectification of borders. We have never been and are not now in favor of the destabilization of the SFRY. More clearly and more solemnly we cannot say these things. This has been and continues to be the political line of the AWP and of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The Yugoslav leadership may slander as much as it wants but its slanders and inventions do not change our political position. We have declared and declare now that if the SFRY is attacked by any of the superpowers whatsoever, we will consider that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, too, has been attacked. In that case, both countries will find themselves at war against the same enemy. The Yugoslavs have never made such specific declarations. Why? The wicked intentions of the Yugoslav leadership can be easily guessed.

One of the obvious dangers threatening Yugoslavia is the Soviet-Bulgarian danger. We have stated publicly that the Soviets and their satellites, Bulgaria or others, are among our fiercest enemies. That is why we have opposed and will continue to oppose their aggressive intentions against us and our neighbors to the limit. This is crystal clear.

Why does Yugoslavia not make such a declaration, too, but cement its links with them and, to conceal these links, insinuations have been made that supposedly the official denunciation and rejection of the Warsaw Pact on our part has not been accepted by the Soviet Union and other members of that pact. Likewise, they make insinuations about our treaty with Bulgaria of the time of Dimitrov, a treaty which is currently nonexistent and invalid. To use this treaty at the expense of Socialist Albania, the Russian aggressors and their Bulgarian servants must first pass over the bodies of Albanians, something which is also to the benefit of the Yugoslaov peoples.

herefore, instead of insinuations in connection with our treaty with Bulgaria, the Yugoslav leaders would be well-advised to denounce the treaties that they themselves have signed in the past and which link them with the superpowers. In order to cover up the great Serbian terror which has erupted against the Albanians living in their own territories in the Yugoslav Federation, the Titoist leadership accused Albania impudently of being the instigators of disturbances and of interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. This accusation is as slanderous as it is absurd.

But troubles are not confined solely to Kosovo and other areas where Albanians live, but throughout Yugoslavia. This situation and the real causes of its are so obvious that no one, not even those who do not wish Albania well, blames the latter for this situation or for the events in Yugoslavia. Oppression remains oppression and inventions remain inventions. It is not Socialist Albania that has demanded the status of republic for Kosovo within the framework of the SFRY. It is the Kosovar Albanians themselves who demanded this status and who continue to demand it. And they demand it because their sovereign rights within the Yugoslav Constitution have been infringed upon. The demands of the Kosovars and of the Albanians in other areas of Yugoslavia have been drowned in blood. The prisons have been filled with Albanians and a savage revanchistic, chauvinistic and terroristic tide was directed against them. And those who perpetrated these acts, condemned by all progressive mankind, fabricated inventions and slanders, invented all kinds of baseless theories and suppositions to prove what cannot be proved -- and that is happening not only in Kosovo. We have defended and will continue to defend all the rights pertaining to our Albanian brethren living in Yugoslavia without any hesitiation whatsoever within the international laws and norms.

The foreign policy of the AWP and of our socialist state has been clearly and precisely formulated at the Eighth AWP Congress. This policy of our party was made clear to the entire world, which understood and appreciated it for what it is. The Yugoslav leaders alone are falsifying and distorting this policy with the aforementioned intentions. They are reading Comrade Enver's report to the congress upside down and according to their pleasures and desire. But our party's line in both internal and external policy is clear, unequivocal and free of implications. The positions of our party and state have been stated openly and nothing is being concealed from anyone. Our government will implement this policy consistently and resolutely.

Comrade deputies, I express the profound belief and I assure you that the new government, under the leadership of the AWP, its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and relying strongly on our brave, patriotic, industrious, vigilant and fearless people, relying on the steel-like unity of the people around the party, will work and struggle tirelessly to implement the principled internal and external policy of the party for the country's socialist construction, the all-round strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the country's defense; it will always defend the lofty interests of the people and remain loyal to the end to the great cause of socialism and the revolution.

Dode Report on Plan Tasks

AU161520 Tirana ATA in English 1200 GMT 16 Jan 82

["Summary of the Report on the Draft-Plan of the 7th Five-Year Planned Period of the Development of Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1981-1985 and the Draft-Plan and the Draft Budget of the State for the year 1982 -- Submitted to the Peoples Assembly on Behalf of the Council of Ministers by the President of the State Planning Commission, Comrade Petro Dode" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Triana, 16 Jan (ATA) -- At this session of the People's Assembly, Comrade Petro Dode said among others, the Council of Ministers presents for examination and approval the draft-plan of the 7th five-year planned period of the development of the economy and culture for the years 1981-1985 and the draft-plan and the draft-budget of the state for 1982. We are legalizing them at a time when a brilliant revolutionary atmosphere, created by the successful conclusion of the proceedings of the 8th congress of the party and the magnificent tasks it set for the economic and social development of the country on the road of the complete construction of socialist society, prevails everywhere in our country.

In his report on the activity of the Central Committee of the party Comrade Enver Hoxha submitted to the 8th congress of the party, he made a profound scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of the all-round victories that our party and people have achieved on the road of the deepening of the revolution and the socialist construction in all the fields of life, as well as the international problems of the time. The tasks this report raises, open new, more magnificent prospects to the brilliant fugure of our country. They are a synthesis of those great aspirations about which our party and people are fighting and working every day. Therefore, this historic document is another powerful weapon which inspires us and gives us still greater energies to uninterruptedly carry forward the development of the economy and culture and the construction and the defense of socialism in our country.

The steel unity of our people round the party, its Central Committee and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha was once more expressed, stronger than ever, at the 8th congress of the party. This unbreakable party-people unity constitutes the basis of all the victories achieved in the construction of socialism in our country. All the attempts of the internal and external enemies to erect obstacles on and divert us from the road of the construction of socialism and communism have failed and will fail completely in front of this unity.

Today, our party and our entire people have multiplied their efforts and are working and fighting with revolutionary drive and optimism to turn into life the magnificent directives that the 8th historic congress of the party approved on the 7th Five-Year Plan.

- The Material and Cultural Level of our People Rose to a Higher Scale During the Last Five-Year Plan-
- Vitality and Stability in the Socialist Economy of Albania-

Speaking of the fulfilment of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1976-1980) of the development of economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Petro Dode said that overall social product in 1980, as compared with 1975 recorded an increase by about 25 per cent or it was two times faster than the increase of the population; the volume of overall industrial production for each year of the five-year plan increased on the average 6.1 per cent whereas the overall agricultural production was average in a year 21 percent higher than that of the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

The investments made for the development of industry, agriculture and other branches of economy and culture as well as for the further strengthening of the defence of the country amounted to 20 billion and 310 million leks. Due to the measures the party adopted and due to the struggle and heroic efforts of the working class and other working masses, many important projects, a part of which were left unfinished and sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists and with which we had to overcome great and numerous difficulties, were constructed and commissioned one after the other.

On the basis of these achievements and the development of the other branches of the economy and social and cultural sectors, such as transport, foreign trade and home trade, education, culture, science and health service, during the previous five year plan the material and cultural level of our people rose to a higher scale. This is a great victory of our party and people at a time when unemployment, inflation, economic emigration, the increase of the cost of living etc, have become chronic phenomena in the capitalist and revisionist countries and they continuously hit and lower the standard of living of the proletariat and the working masses.

All these testify to that vitality and stability our socialist economy has created, having great possibilities to develop always as a complex economy, totally relying on its own forces. They testify to the great superiority of our socialist order over the capitalist bourgeois-revisionist one. The achievements of the 6th Five Year Plan have on their foundation the correct Marist-Leninist line and policy of our party of labour, which leads our people with unflinching determination towards the full construction of socialist society.

- The Distinguishing Feature of the Five-Year Plan 1981-1985 Is that It Will Be Realized by Totally Relying on Our Own Forces, Receiving No Material Aid and Credit From Abroad-

Then, Petro Dode spoke on the draft-plan of the development of economy and culture for the 7th Five Year Plan (1981-1985).

The draft-plan of the 7th five year planned period, he said, is based on the general line and the economic policy of our party for the construction of socialism. On its basis lies the fundamental economic task approved by the 8th congress of the party, "The general development of economy, relying completely on our own forces, on the basis of deepening the socialist industrialization of the country, the strengthening and intensification of agriculture, raising the efficiency of economy, the development of technical-scientific revolution and perfecting the socialist relations of production in order to guarantee and gradually raise the material well-being and the cultural level of the masses of the working people and to further strengthen the socialist order and the defence capacity of the homeland."

Petro Dode said that in 1985, as against 1980, the total social product will increase by 34-36 per cent, the total industrial production by 36-38 per cent, the total agricultural production in the 7th Five Year Plan as against the 6th Five-Year Plan for the five years reckoned together, will increase 30-32 per cent, the fundamental investments in the 7th Five Year Plan, as against the 6th Five-Year Plan for the five years taken together will increase 22-24 per cent, goods transport in 1985 as against 1980, will increase 34-36 per cent, the national income 35-37 per cent, the total financial income of the state 34-36 per cent, retail goods turnover of the state sector 22-24 per cent, the real income per capita of population will increase 8-10 per cent, etc.

The fundamental economic task and the indexes of the development of economy and culture of the 7th Five Year Plan represent a Marxist-Leninist generalization of the internal and external, political factors, of the economic, social and organisational factors that condition the development of our country at the present stage of the socialist construction of the country. From them give also the main features and characteristics of the 7th Five-Year Plan, which ranked it, as Comrade Enver Hoxha underlined at the 8th congress of the party, as the most magnificent five year plan our party and people have worked out and will implement during all this period of the socialist construction of the country.

The fundamental distinguishing feature of this five year plan is that it will be realized relying entirely on our own forces, without receiving any material aid and credit from abroad.

Petro Dode pointed out that the major indexes of the development of economy and culture of this five year plan are 2-4 times higher than the rates of the growth of the population. Although in the 7th Five-Year Plan the norm of accumulation will be averagely 31-33 per cent, the fund of consumption of the people in 1985, as against 1980, will increase by 21 per cent.

- Great Program of Fundamental Investments and Constructions -

After speaking of the development of the different branches of the economy will assume during these five-years, Petro Dode said that the development of industry, agriculture and all our socialist economy at fast and stable rates rests on a large program of fundamental investments and constructions, the realisation of which will ensure the setting up of about 750 important projects for the economy and culture. In the distribution of investments, priority will be given as always to material production, for the extension of which there will be used 83 per cent of the earmarked investments.

- Active Balance of Foreign Trade -

The rapid development, the strengthening of the stability of economy and the improvement of its structure, totally relying on our own forces, will strengthen the active balance of our foreign trade. In 1985 as against 1980 the export of commodities will increase by 58-60 per cent, whereas import will increase by 56-58 per cent. The manufactured articles will account for 73 per cent of all the commodities which will be exported, as against 70 per cent they were in the 6th Five-Year Plan.

Further on Petro Dode spoke of the development of other branches of economy such as education, culture, sciences, health service, etc.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan, he said, important tasks are foreseen for the increase of the total financial incomes, by fully covering with our resources all the needs of the extended socialist reproduction and the development of social-cultural sectors and of the defence.

- New Tasks for the Year 1982 -

In his report, after pointing out the new victories scored last year, Comrade Petro Dode dwelt on the main tasks for 1982. He said that the draft plan presented for 1982 forecasts that the total social product increase 9.6 per cent as against 1981, whereas the national income 9 per cent.

Great tasks are foreseen for the development of industry in general. The volume of the total industrial production will increase 8.5 per cent whereas as in some sub-branches of heavy extracting and processing industry the earmarked growth are even greater.

The total agricultural production for 1982 will increase 15.2 per cent as against 1981. During 1982 the volume of investments will increase 10.6 per cent as compared with 1981. Many industrial, agricultural and social-cultural projects are forcast to be constructed and commissioned and work will be further intensified in the other projects of the 7th Five-Year Plan.

The goods turnover on the part of foreign trade will increase at fast rates during 1982. Its volume in value is foreseen to increase about 16.9 per cent as against 1981 and the full balance of expenditure is guaranteed with the incomes in foreign exchange currency that our economy secures, thus strenghtening even more the currency reserves of our state.

As for other branches of the economy and culture it is foreseen that the volume of the transport of goods for 1982 increase 9.4 per cent, the retailsale goods turnover by the state sector 4.9 per cent and public services 7.1 per cent, education, culture, arts, science and health service will further develop.

The income of the state budget for 1982 are foreseen to increase 4.3 per cent more than in 1981, whereas expenditure 4.8 per cent. 56.4 per cent of the expenditure of the state budget will be used to finance the development of economy and culture, about 26.5 per cent for social-cultural measures and 11 per cent for the defence of the country.

The Albanian People Will Uninterruptedly Carry Forward the Socialist Construction of the Country

The dynamic of the development of economy and of our socialist life in general has more and more led to the strengthening of political, economic, technical and social factors, on which relies the fast rate development of our country, Petro Dode stressed.

He continued further on: The magnificent objectives foreseen in the draft-plan of the 7th five year planned period will carry further the socialist achievements of our country, will further strengthen the stability, vitality and dynamism of our socialist economy. They will be attained in the conditions when the situations in the world have been aggravated as a result of the deepening of the general crisis of the bourgeois-revisionist capitalist system.

Under these conditions, under the leadership of the party, our people will further increase their mobilization and readiness and will enhance their revolutionary vigilance against all the enemies, against US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and all world reaction for the safeguard of freedom, independence and the victories attained in the socialist construction of the country.

Led by the party, its Central Committee, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, Comrade Petro Dode underlined in conclusion, the working masses and our entire people, with revolutionary optimism and courage, relying entirely on their own forces, will uninterruptedly carry forward the socialist construction of the country in all the fields, to make our homeland more beautiful, more prosperous and stronger than ever, applying as always with determination the correct Marxist-Leninist line and policy of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Conclusion of Assembly Session

AU161645 Tirana ATA in English 1345 GMT 16 Jan 82

["8th Session of the 9th Legislature of People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania Successfully Ended its Proceedings" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 16 Jan (ATA) -- The fourth sitting of the 8th Session of the 9th Legislature of the People's Assembly opened today before noon.

Those present welcomed with ardent applause and acclamation the stepping into hall of the beloved leader of our party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha and the other party and state leaders.

The discussions were held at this sitting on the report of the Council of Ministers "On the Draft-Plan of the 7th Five-Year Planned Period of the Development of Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for the Years 1981-1985 as Well as on the Draft-Plan and the Draft-Budget of the State for 1982" delivered by the president of the State Planning Commission, Deputy Petro Dode.

The deputies Rita Marko, Themie Thomai, Ibrahim Gjevori, Dritero Agolli, Bukurie Cungu, Gaqo Nesho, the Minister of Light and Food Stuff Industry Esma Ulqinaku, the Deputies Llambi Gegprifti, Thoma Teli, Tefta Cami, Fejzi Hoxha, Prokop Murra, Veli Llakaj, Sherif Bytyci, Luan Babameto, Nedin Hoxha, Mihallaq Zichishti, Rahman Hanku and Naunka Bushi took the floor and discussed on this report.

After the conclusion of discussions, the deputies unanimously approved the law on the 7th Five Year Plan of the development of economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1981-1985, the law on the state plan of the development of economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1982 and the law on the state budget for 1982.

Then it was passed over to the examination of the last item of the agenda. The secretary of the presidium of the People's Assembly, Xhafer Spahiu presented the report on behalf of the Presidium, on the decrees issued by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

The Chairman of the Presidency of the People's Assembly Simon Stefani delivered the closing speech.

At this the 8th Session of the 9th Legislature of the People's Assembly successfully ended its proceedings.

BRIEFS

AWP DELEGATION RETURNS -- The AWP delegation led by Agim Popa, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, which attended an internationalist rally organized in Copenhagen by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark (Marxist-Leninist), has returned home. The delegation was welcomed by AWP Central Committee memoer Behar Shtylla. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Jan 82 AU]

RECEPTION FOR ALGERIAN VISITORS -- Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture received the delegation of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE headed by its general-director (Mohammed Merzoug) on 14 January. Taking part in the reception were Arqile Aleksi, director of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY; Ferdi Karagjozi, general secretary of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and other comrades. During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on relations and cooperation in the field of information, culture and art. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 14 Jan 82 AU]

ALGERIAN MEDIA AGREEMENT -- A cooperation agreement has been signed between the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY and the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE. The agreement was signed on the Algerian side by (Mohammed Merzoug), director general of the ALGERIAN PRESS SERVICE, and on the Albanian side by Arqile Aleksi, director of ATA. During its stay in our country, the Algerian delegation visited the "Albania Today" exhibition. The delegation left our country today. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Jan 82 AU]

DETAILS OF CSSR-POLISH TRADE PROTOCOL REPORTED

AU151321 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jan 82 p 7

[CTK Warsaw dispatch: "Agreement on the Exchange of Goods"]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan -- The exchange of goods between the CSSR and Poland this year will be worth approximately 1.2 billion in transferable rubles. Mutual deliveries of machinery and equipment account again for the decisive proportion of the exchange of goods, more than 70 percent. This follows from a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the two countries, which was signed in Warsaw on Thursday.

This year the CSSR will supply Poland especially with articles of low-voltage electric engineering, metal-working machinery, trucks, agricultural, construction, road construction and textile machinery, medical technology, parts for tractors and so forth. As far as raw and other materials are concerned, the CSSR will export to Poland, especially magnesite, kaolin, castings, construction materials, synthetic fibers and other chemical materials as well as consumer goods.

The CSSR will import from Poland, among other things, articles of high-voltage electric engineering, mining and foundry equipment, construction and road construction machinery, semifinished articles and copper products, accessories for motor vehicles, lifting and transportation equipment, equipment for the chemical industry, computer technology, metal-working machinery and installations for industrial automation. Deliveries of crucial raw materials such as coal, sulphur, calcinated soda and carbon disulphide will continue. Polish enterprises will also continue construction projects on CSSR territory. Czechoslovakia will also import consumer goods from Poland.

An important factor of engineering exchange is production-sharing and specialization, which account for 19 percent of the overall volume of the exchange of goods in 1982 and whose share will even be increased. Talks on further possibilities for expanding the mutual exchange of goods this year over and above the agreed volume will continue in February.

In the name of the CSSR Government, the protocol was signed by Alois Hloch, deputy minister of foreign trade, and in the name of the Government of the Polish People's Republic by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade.

WESTERN RESPONSE TO POLISH EVENTS CRITICIZED

Italian Communist Cited

AU131104 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jan 82 p 7

["ZR"-signed report: "PCI's Former Senator: 'My Party Errs'"]

[Text] Rome (ZR) -- My party errs when it condemns W. Jaruzelski. "Solidarity" is an illegal party, consisting of fanatics, Ambrogio Donini, former senator of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], said in an interview with the Genoa paper SECOLO XIX and expressed particular surprise over the total lack of familiarity [with the subject] and the anti-communist and anti-Polish campaign, in which the Italian leftist and even communist press is also taking part. Donini goes on to say that with the help of the millions of dollars coming in from the whole West, "Solidarity" had slowly begun transforming itself into a political party. All those who wish Poland well, and especially the left, should support W. Jaruzelski and not doubt the patriotism and sincerity of those people who are trying to spare the country an ominous encounter, Donini declared. About the PCI's attitude toward the developments in Poland, Donini says that it has been elicited by the lack of information and ideological inconsistency; it does not take into consideration the possibility of the origination [vznik] of an anticommunist front which could also affect the Italian left. It is a very serious matter that this has not been comprehended, A. Donini adds.

U.S. Policy on Poland Scored

LD171550 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Report by Petr Nemec]

[Excerpts] What is happening in Washington in relation to Poland has gone beyond the limits to inadmissible passions, inadmissible at least for the representatives of the country which bears a considerable share of the responsibility for the preservation of world peace. What is happening in Washington can now be termed hysteria. Simultaneously with the normalization of the most important conditions of life in Poland there is a growing effort to stop this process of normalization, which the United States had even declared the basic prerequisite for the continuation of the dialogue on the relaxation of tension in Europe.

The North Atlantic Pact has become the instrument of pressure -- an organization whose members alleged that it is merely a defensive alliance whose only aim is to defend the liberties of the West. This very alliance now dictates conditions to a sovereign state; it threatens and blackmails it. The 16 point statement of the NATO foreign ministers, adopted at the end of Monday's meeting on Poland, was designated by PAP as a declaration of exceptional ill will, sharply contrasting with the help rendered to Poland by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. TASS, the Soviet press agency, reacted to the document in the same spirit and so has the statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The document, which asks the Polish Government in fact to give up its authority or else the NATO member countries are going to sever normal contacts with it and implement economic and political sanctions against it, was passed as a result of pressure by the U.S. Government; there is no doubt about it.

The attitude of Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, is quite special. On 13 December 1981 -- that is, on the day of the declaration of the state of emergency in Poland -- he expressed hope that the Poles would cope with their problems themselves, without side interference. On 5 January, during the meeting with U.S. President Reagan in Washington, Schmidt had already joined in the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet invectives of the U.S. Government. Another week went by and the West German chancellor came closer still to the U.S. viewpoint -- his words on behalf of Poland are categorical, threatening and blackmailing. What is the source of these fast changes of attitudes in a politician so proud of his political pragmatism and realism? Schmidt's attitudes cannot be separated from the position of the FRG and NATO -- it now plays the most important role after the United States. Washington indicated several times to the coalition government of Social and Free Democrats that it might lose the trust of the White House if the support in Bonn for United States aims is not total; and when taking into account the difficulties with which the government coalition manages to keep functioning, if we take into account the threat to the stability of the government posed by the unfavorable economic situation, as well as the fact that Reagan's team would prefer instead a clerical government in Bonn -- one will obtain an explanation of Schmidt's change from realism to political blackmail as it became apparent after his talks with French President Mitterrand. It was, simply, enormous pressure from Washington.

Reagan's government next week will celebrate its first anniversary of coming to power. Nobody has forgotten electoral promises of stability and prosperity; nobody has forgotten Reagan's words about his being, so to speak, a domestic political president for whom his own country is the main field of activity. In the meantime, after a number of failures and malfunctioning of political programs, Reagan has been following the path followed by all the unsuccessful U.S. presidents before him, fleeing from domestic policy to foreign policy, trying at all costs to test the greatness of America and thus to distract attention of the Americans from the misery at home.

Behind the screen of the so-called Polish question, connected with the threat of communist penetration, they can support fascists elsewhere in the world; Western Europe, deafened by threats to Poland, might then stop paying attention to the U.S. support for Israel which was criticized many times from West European capitals.

It was certainly not by chance that General Haig left Brussels straight for Tel Aviv and Cairo in order to continue implementing the solution of the conflict at the expense of the Arabs. It was not by chance that precisely at the time of the most fierce anti-Soviet and anti-Polish attacks, the Americans and the Israelis shook hands, right after a brief clouding of their relations after Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights.

Poland attracts attention, and if it were up to U.S. wishes, the whole world would be talking about Poland, paying no attention to what is happening elsewhere. Such a course cannot last very long; sobering up must invariably follow, just as it has several times in the past. The resulting damage can hardly be imagined by anyone today. One only knows that it will be considerable, especially after General Haig, the U.S. secretary of state, let it be known that within the framework of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet policy the United States is ready at any time to suspend USSR-United States talks on medium-range missiles, which were resumed in Geneva this Tuesday. Should this happen -- and it cannot be totally disregarded during the present campaign waged from Washington -- it would mean that even the next series of talks planned for this year would be doomed to failure.

One should add to Washington's defense that the U.S. Government never concealed its unwillingness for talks. Last but not least, the unwillingness was forced upon the U.S. Government by its West German allies. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, expressed this unwillingness clearly: to renew talks in Geneva only after gaining a substantial U.S. military supremacy.

No, this is not a good outlook for the new year by any means, but it is the view reflecting the present state of affairs in the world. Despite this, it would be nonsensical to paint the world in the dark colors of pessimism. As is known, every pressure creates counterpressure. We had an opportunity to follow the statements of Mr Lorenz Knorr, one of the foremost representatives of the West German peace movement, who was visiting Prague. Mr Knorr very soberly analyzed the situation as it appears to the West German defenders of peace. Despite this, he voiced the conviction that the peace movement in the West today can influence talks between governments, if only indirectly. In the beginning of the year a session of the World Peace Council was held in Copenhagen. The action program for this and the next year foresees large-scale antiwar actions all over the world. It ensures from the Prague meeting with the representative of the West German peace movement, as well as from the Copenhagen talks of the peace followers, that those who are on the side of peace have allies all over the world today.

U.S. Interests Reflected

LD131924 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Discussing the communique marking the end of a recent session of the NATO Council, Radio Prague's analyst (Stefan Babiak) points out that its content does not reflect political or economic interests of West European countries but the present American policy line. The attitude of the United States, the United States' anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign, all this is reminiscent of the 1950's, that is of the cold war years. The pretext used by the United States now is Poland.

The United States leaves no stone (?unturned) to prevent normalization in Poland, to undermine the basis of the People's Republic of Poland, to turn the country into a hot-bed of tension. In its endeavors the United States is violating the United Nations Charter, the rights of a sovereign country and the principles of international relations, especially as regards interference in the internal affairs of others. United States' action is, as a matter of fact, aimed against the basis of European cooperation.

At their Moscow talks the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his Polish colleague Jozef Czyrek pointed to all these facts and resolutely condemned the Brussels NATO communique as an attempt at blatant interference in Poland's internal affairs. Not even the United States can disregard evident steps toward normalization in Poland. Nevertheless, United States Secretary of State General Haig pressured his West European partners to join United States sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. There are many voices warning West European countries not to take such measures. For example, Willy Brandt, chairman of West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party, pointed out that no reasonable objective can be reached by sanctions. The party's Deputy Chairman Hans-Juergen Wischnewski said, in connection with General Haig's demands, that export trade is not a water tap which can be turned on and turned off.

Summing up, our analyst quoted the French paper L'HUMANITE which wrote that for the United States the Polish crisis is just a pretext for instigating international tension and for escalating the arms race. This policy also poses a very serious threat to peace on the European Continent.

SLOVAK PRAVDA ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND

AU151450 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jan 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in column "Word on Events": "It Will Not Be an Easy Task"]

[Text] The path to normalization, which they began building in turbulent Poland a month ago, has become the task of the day for our northern neighbors. It is not easy and it will not be easy. Perhaps not a single person could be found in our country who would not know the situation that Polish society, its national economy and so forth was in only a few days ago.

Therefore, it certainly would not be correct to see things through rose-colored glasses now -- that after the imposition of the state of emergency everything will immediately and automatically change for the better. But we can talk about something else: whether the process of the socialist revival is carried out in a short time or whether it will be a protracted process. The majority of the Polish citizens surely want the first option. But elevating wishes to reality, or, simply expressed, transforming words into deeds, is usually a more complex task in everyday life. Moreover, one has to keep in mind that in the past year and a half Poland literally beat all records of economic decline. Because of the extremist policy of the "Solidarity" leaders, in more than one Polish enterprise people were loafing rather than working -- but at full pay. It is enough to recall those various "affairs" around "tough" directors of dozens of factories who, when they did not want to succumb to "Solidarity's" demagogic pressure, were subjected to strike pressures. Eleven million days lost through strikes last year and $28.5 billion in debts abroad are a heavy burden for the national economy of the Polish People's Republic. In addition to that, one must overcome the moral damage which cannot be expressed in money or goods. Especially in this respect the Polish comrades are facing a difficult task.

It would be more than naive to think that "Solidarity's" destructive propaganda stopped having an effect the moment the activity of the "independent trade unions" was halted.

"Solidarity's" typical propaganda was hammering the following into the heads of the Polish people with the endurance of a marathon runner: "For everything that is good thank the 'independent trade unions,' which want only and solely what is good for you. If that does not happen, then the government is to blame because it obstructs 'Solidarity' to realize its plans." This was the official tone of "Solidarity" leaders. The antisocialist propaganda, which during the entire period had nothing positive to say about the party or the government, particularly disoriented the young people who constitute the majority of Polish society.

These are the conditions in which the normalization of Poland is being born. Without patient and consistent work by the entire Polish society it would be impossible to expect that the situation will change. The party of the Polish communists, the PZPR, especially, plays an irreplaceable role in the process which has begun in the country now. "Socialist revival constitutes for the party the return to consistent respect for the ideological principles of socialism, but in no case their revision," J. Urbanski, the chairman of the PZPR Central Commission for Party Control, said in Warsaw recently. He also emphasized that what is involved now is the return to the generally valid principles of socialism, enriched by the practical experience of the countries of real socialism, while taking into consideration Polish traditions, exacting specifics [narocna specifika], the existing standard of the country's manpower and so forth.

It is correct for the Polish communists to put emphasis on the party's active cadre policy these days. Reports from party meetings are saying that they favor a quick and decisive parting of the ways with those who due to careerism had changed their political stance. The cleansing of the party of people who were misusing their functions for personal benefit also continues. These persons will bear not only administrative but also legal [trestnu] responsibility for their deeds. The Polish comrades, no doubt, are also facing an important task in connection with analyzing the past crisis development and searching for correct class solutions.

The Polish communists and all those who seriously mean to go ahead with this country's socialist revival can rely on the assistance and experience of the fraternal socialist countries. This was also attested to by the results of the recent visit by J. Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to the Soviet Union. During the visit he expressed, among other things, the firm conviction that the friendship and close cooperation between the USSR and Poland, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to strengthen and expand on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

PRAGUE TV PROGRAM VIEWS 'POLITICAL CLERICALISM'

LD122152 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1640 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Twenty-minute discussion program entitled "Where Is the Truth?" on the role of clericalism introduced by an unidentified television announcer; with Milan Stehlik, editor; Prof Dr Eng Jaroslav Celko, doctor of sciences; and Ondrej Danya, doctor of social sciences; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] The existing arrangements of relations between the state on the one hand and religions and the churches on the other hand has fully justified itself in Czechoslovakia. Our state fully meets the religious needs of believers. It has assumed responsibility for the material conditions of the activities of individual churches, including the maintenance of church buildings. It looks after the social security needs of the clergy and finances theological colleges. Churches in many capitalist countries lack such provisions.

Experience has shown that attempts have been made and indeed are being made to revive political clericalism in our country from outside. This is why we shall be talking about this problem in this program at the request of a number of our viewers. We can describe clericalism as the endeavor of the leadership of certain churches to gain -- using, or more often misusing, religion -- decisive positions in the political, economic and cultural life of society. This phenomenon can be manifested in all Christian and also in non-Christian churches. For instance, on the basis of the so-called social teaching of the Catholic Church, as a comprehensive ideological platform which the present pope, John Paul II, also professes, various political organizations began to form at the turn of the current century and even before.

[Stehlik] Esteemed listeners, we are talking about this subject not because we would like to affect in any way the religious feeling of our believing fellow citizens, but because from time to time attempts are made in this country as well as abroad to revive political clericalism by actions launched from outside. In what forms do such attempts take place and what are their aims?

[Celko] Political clericalism at present occupies a relatively important position in the ideological and political sphere of the present-day capitalist world. Its aim is quite unequivocal, that is, to maintain that system; and as far as its methods and forms are concerned, they involve direct influence exerted by the church apparatus, the activity of political clerical parties, trade union organizations, youth, cultural and other types of movements. As far as our country is concerned, clericalism in this country does not have an historically (?acquired) position. The exploiting classes, which it serves, were in the past removed from the public scene; therefore, when one talks about clericalism in the context of this country one talks instead about the possibilities of some kind of clerical recidivism, taking advantage of certain cracks within our society, such as appeared for instance in 1968, when the counterrevolutionary forces reckoned with clericalism.

On the other side, members of the clerical movement, who until then worked surreptitiously, also reemerged and even formed an organizational base, with the agreement of the church hierarchy, in the form of the work of the council of renovation [Dilo Koncilove Obnovy], which had distinctly political ambitions.

It is necessary to stress that a large section of the clergy did not identify with this movement and, what is most important, that the overwhelming section of believers unequivocally rejected attempts by the clericals to misuse religion for political objectives.

[Stehlik] Are any other attempts being made at present to revive this phenomenon, which is the subject of our debate today?

[Danya] There have been numerous attempts to revive clericalism in our country during the postwar period. Behind them have always been certain militant circles in the West, including clerical-nationalistic groups among Czechoslovak emigres, as well as those akin to them in this country who did not go abroad because they were given a role to subvert the new social system in this country. In order to carry out this counterrevolutionary mission, they always tried to make use of the official church structure, but as early as 1945, at the instruction of certain clerical circles abroad, they started to build illegal structures such as, for instance, "the family" organization, Tiso's mobile units [Tiso headed the clerical movement in Slovakia before and during World War II] and the like. As in the past, the emigres are also now endeavoring to misuse believers' religious feelings to form some kind of anti-socialist opposition, and within this context they vilify those priests and believers who support the peace policy of our government and its endeavor to build a new society. Of course, all existing attempts to revive clericalism in our society have failed and current attempts of certain circles in the Vatican, in cooperation with the emigres, too, are bound to fail.

[Stehlik] In this connection one has to recall the building of illegal structures, among which ranks the so-called secret church. Could you explain in greater details the aims of the so-called secret church?

[Celko] February 1948 and in particular the adoption of the church laws in 1949 put an end to the political misuse of religions. But the churches, including the Catholic Church, were nonetheless given scope to fulfill their intrinsic role, which is to meet the religious needs of believers. This was not to the liking of certain church circles, which had previously been active politically, and the same applies to a certain section of people, who had been previously active, on a religious basis, in the Slovak clerical-popular movement within the framework of Hlinka's party and its units. This is why they formed some kind of illegal structures, which consist of a section of the clergy, who, as I have already recalled, were politically active, a section from among the former religious orders, and naturally of a section of former clerical-popular activists.

Members of the so-called secret church receive instructions from clerical and in particular emigre organizations. Individual members rely primarily on instructions from the emigres, who stand on the extreme right of the present-day capitalist world. According to the concepts of the clerical section among the emigres, the so-called secret church is to fulfill the role of a kind of collective dissident, and the aim is to develop antisocialist activity under a religious guise. They are not succeeding in this intention because, apart from individuals, no one in this country is interested in subordinating themselves to the designs of the emigres. This is borne out by the laments often carried by the emigre press about the lack of interest in dissident activity, oriented above all toward the revival of political clericalism, in the spirit of the ideology and policy of the clerical-fascist Slovak state. For these reasons, as stated briefly here, the activity of such a secret church is unacceptable for our socialist order.

[Stehlik] There is a quite obvious connection here with the galvanization of clericalism in general the world over. In our conditions what is also involved is the misuse of religious feeling against the leading role played in our society by the Communist Party.

[Celko] This is so, and in this respect the situation is identical in other socialist countries, as the Polish example currently testifies. Their demand is for a pluralism, both ideological and political. However, what is interesting is that they always clamor for pluralism when in opposition but as soon as they establish themselves as a dominant power they discard it.

This is also shown again in the case of Poland, for instance, where Solidarity, although talking about a dialogue, does not practice it [pluralism] with the party and Marxists, at which point the dialogue ceases. But we can only go back to our recent history, to the Slovak state with its ostenatious title "Slovak Republic" to see that there was no pluralism there, either. On the contrary, the state was distinguished by its intolerance of other than clerical-popular views, intolerance of progressive opinions, including the communist ones.

[Stehlik] What are the current aspirations of the church in Poland?

[Celko] To characterize and document by using concrete examples the current as well as long-term aspirations of the Catholic Church in Poland would be very difficult in this brief program. However, I shall attempt to explain only a few of them. In the conditions of the crisis Poland is going through, the church in Poland must be regarded as one of the principal ideological adversaries of Marxism-Leninism. This situation is due, among other things, to the low level of social awareness, including the knowledge of the real substance of the church's social doctrine, which Pope John Paul II attempted to enlarge on in his latest encyclical, Labore Exercens. On the Polish example one can above all demonstrate the escalation -- by certain leading clerical circles in the service of world reaction -- of the fight against socialism. It can thus be said that in Poland clericalism is the leading element of the antisocialist forces. Rightwing factions respect the hegemonistic position of clericalism both in the ideological and political fields.

There also exists a close link between the church hierarchy and the leadership of the so-called Solidarity. For instance, Walesa, the Solidarity leader, before any important decision is made, consults either the Polish primate of the chairman of the Conference of Polish Bishops.

The Catholic Church in Poland has been applying for some time the so-called tactic of conflict coexistence and within the framework of this tactic it does not seek an immediate liquidation of the socialist order. It has a longer perspective in view and adapts its tactics accordingly. Under the pretext of safeguarding its rights and needs, or the needs of the nation or of other social groups, it concentrates on the consolidation of the positions gained so as to be able to make use of them at a later date to exert more pressure and to mount further attacks.

I would only like to add that both overt and covert attempts of Polish Catholicism to make state power more and more dependent on such opposition forces, to acquire key channels for influencing social consciousness, cannot elicit any illusions about those other long-term aims whose realization the church has postponed to a later, more opportune moment.

The endeavors of the representatives of Polish Catholicism, inspired all-round and supported by the head of the Catholic church, are unequivocally aimed at the formation of a counterbalance to the socialist concept. The church acts in this role either itself or more often in the sociopolitical field through forces that are linked closely to it -- forces that operate outside the church but overall within its intentions. The current influence of the church in Poland, the fact that those who are leading the mass Solidarity organization officially confirm that their movement is guided by the social teaching of the church -- all this naturally determines the need on our part to carefully examine the content of this doctrine as it appears in the Polish variant.

[Stehlik] Does the revival of this phenomenon also occur in other socialist countries beside Poland?

[Celko] We already know about such open actions of clericalism as at the time of the counterrevolution in Hungary, in our own country and now in Poland, but one has to stress that many facts show that there does exist attempts to revive clericalism in other circumstances and in other countries. Yugoslavia serves as an example, where very sharp conflicts have occurred during the past few months between the state and leading church circles, which are not satisfied with the mere fact that the church is able to fulfill its religious duties toward the believers, but which would like to direct once again the entire social life in the country. But surely the time when this could be done is behind us. Religious ideology, with its unscientific substance, cannot form the basis of social advancement. The sole option lies in the recognition of social laws and their utilization, in the systematic application and utilization of scientific findings.

[Stehlik] You have surely noticed that we have tried to distinguish in a sensitive way between the activity of the churches and the great majority of patriotically thinking priests, who are endeavoring to create good relations between the various churches and the Czechoslovak state. These ideas were also stressed by Dr Matej Lucan, deputy premier of the CSSR, at a meeting held to mark the 10th anniversary of the formation of the association, Pacem in Terris. Both Czech and Slovak priests feel the need to be fully involved in the development and happiness of their people and they strive to forge good relations between the church and the state on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual trust.

JESUIT PRIEST TO STAND TRIAL FOR 'ILLEGAL TRADE'

NC151644 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Prague, 15 Jan (AFP) -- A Czechoslovak Jesuit priest will go on trial here next week for acting "to the detriment of the republic's interests abroad" in giving documents to two West German clergymen, clerical sources said today. They said Father Frantisek Lizna, 48, faces up to three years in prison on charges of handing over the documents to the West German priests, who were expelled last August after spending 12 days in jail. Father Lizna has already spent [illegible] months in detention on charges of organizing "illegal trade in religious books." [illegible]ew trial will open next Thursday, the sources said. Five other Catholic militants were [illegible]ntenced along with him in September to jail terms ranging from 10 months to three years, but two of them had their sentences reduced on appeal. Father Lizna has steadfastly declined to defend himself, declaring "I have nothing to say but silence does not mean passivity. When the church is silent it prays and blesses."

AXEN CONDEMNS U.S., NATO ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD152258 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hermann Axen today condemned the anti-Soviet campaign launched by the United States and NATO under the pretext of the events in Poland, as part of the policy of confrontation. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee said that this hysteria was intended to divert attention from the imperialist arms drive and the consequences of the crisis in the capitalist countries. Axen, who was speaking at the annual meeting of the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters in Berlin, stressed that its effective activities in the international field was of great importance especially in the present situation.

Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Otto Funke, in his address strongly supported the policy of safeguarding peace. Among the key tasks of the committee he named the communist education of the young.

NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS' STATEMENT CONDEMNED

LD131100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 13 Jan 82

["NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: Gross Violation of the Helsinki Final Act" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jan (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published the following commentary in today's edition:

The statement adopted by the NATO foreign ministers in Brussels at the beginning of the week, with numerous objections by Greece, constitutes gross interference in the internal affairs of Poland, which is a sovereign and independent European state, a member of the socialist community. In contradiction to statements made in the West before 13 December that developments in Poland are an internal Polish affair, the NATO foreign ministers now presume to issue rules of conduct to the Polish leadership as though it is a case of a NATO governor-generalship.

The presumptuous Brussels "demands" are aimed at undermining the process of recovery in Poland which has been introduced by the Military Council of National Salvation, at giving the agents of Western secret services a free hand and it again plunging the country's social life into utter chaos. This can indeed be described as nothing other than a gross violation of all norms of international law and of the Helsinki Final Act, in which the principle of noninterference is anchored. In the first of the 10 Helsinki basic principles all signatory states are expressly obliged to respect the right of every other signatory state "freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural system and to determine its justice, its laws and its decrees."

Despite assurance to the contrary, the interference and threats by the NATO foreign ministers toward the People's Republic of Poland are calculated to further aggravate the international situation. This affects not only the interests of the socialist countries but also the interests of all states and peoples. The statement of the NATO foreign ministers which, as already said, met with many objections, especially from Greece, is aimed at undermining the foundations of European peace. This is truly a high price to pay for the efforts of the United States, with the help of the Polish tragedy, to bring its European allies onto the course of the arms drive.

The NATO countries are already feeling the consequences of such a policy because the more money that flows into the arms budgets means more is cut from the social expenditure sector.

This policy is indeed a high price for those people who are increasingly suffering under the catastrophic effects of the crisis in the capitalist countries. Here one need only think of the 9.5 million unemployed in the United States, the almost 3 million unemployed in Britain, the over 2 million unemployed in France, the 2 million unemployed in Italy and the almost 2 million registered unemployed in the FRG, not to mention the millions of people working only part time in these countries. It is not difficult to grasp that the United States' confrontation policy certainly brings more profit for the arms concerns, but for the army of millions of unemployed it means misery and distress.

The majority of the NATO foreign ministers have included the Soviet Union in their policy of boycott and threats. Just imagine, those same West European states, the people of which were saved from the slavery of Hitler's fascism in World War II mainly through the courageous battles and the 20 million dead of the Soviet Union, now feel themselves called upon to strengthen the U.S. administration's crusade against the Soviet Union.

In the socialist countries and in world public opinion this is reason to press more than ever for arms control and disarmament on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security so that the danger to peace is banished and mankind is given the opportunity to settle all disputes by peaceful means. It is wrong to assume that NATO action resulting from U.S. pressure can dissuade the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other states of the socialist community from continuing with all determination their constructive foreign policy in the interests of the peoples. The opposite is the case. Peace, security and cooperation, a policy against the course of confrontation, remain the supreme dictate for the socialist countries. In this they know that they are in agreement with all peoples, as the growth of the powerful peace movement against NATO's arms drive and overarming in both Western Europe and the United States shows. No one will be freed from responsibility for the peaceful living together of the present and future generations, irrespective of the different political and social systems of states.

The whole responsibility for the consequences of the negative Brussels line is borne by its authors. In the final analysis they are harming their own long-term interests.

MARGOT HONECKER BEGINS VISIT TO PDRY 17 JAN

LD171256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1109 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Aden, 17 Jan (ADN) -- A GDR Ministry of Education delegation led by Minister Margot Honecker arrived in the PDRY on Sunday morning. The delegation was cordially welcomed at Aden airport by Hasan Ahmad al-Sallami, minister of education.

Mrs Honecker laid a wreath at the memorial of martyrs of the revolution. This was followed by the start official talks with the PDRY minister of education.

During its stay the GDR delegation will familiarize itself with the country's achievements in the education sector.

HEINZ HOFFMANN VISITS KAMPUCHEA, LAOS, INDIA

Talks in Kampuchea

LD131938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh 13 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo and minister of defense, today visited the former concentration camp of Tuol Sleng.

Deeply moved, they commemorated the 20,000 people who were murdered in this place of torture and murder of the Pol Pot regime. Only seven people survived the tortures. The earthly remains of those murdered in Tuol Sleng by the Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan executioners were buried in mass graves in the province of Kandal, about 10 km from Phnom Penh.

Yesterday, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Kampuchean Defense Minister Chan Si continued their official talks. In the evening Chan Si gave a dinner for the GDR military delegation. In their speeches the two defense ministers praised the close friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between their two states, peoples and armies on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann reaffirmed the solidarity of the GDR with the revolutionary forces of Kampuchea and its armed forces in Phom Penh on Wednesday. At a meeting with members of the Kampuchean Army he said that the GDR was providing extensive help to the sorely-tried people in consolidating their national independence and in building a new life. Hoffmann condemned the barbaric destructive campaign of the Pol Pot clique which had cost the lives of millions of Kampucheans. Imperialists, hegemonism and their henchmen today try to jeopardize the peaceful construction of the country.

Kampuchean Defense Minister Chan Si said that the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos and the other fraternal countries including the GDR were offering a great deal of help in the reconstruction of his country. The visit of the GDR military delegation was an important contribution to intensifying friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armed forces.

More on Visit

For materials on the visit of the GDR defense delegation led by Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense, to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, including talks with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the State Council, and Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, and the signing of an agreement on military cooperation, see the Kampuchea section of the 12, 13 and 15 January issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Activities in Laos

LD151540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1448 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 15 Jan (ADN) -- Socialist Laos has gained great international prestige in the struggle for detente in Southeast Asia and for a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in this part of the world. This was stressed on Friday in Vientiane by GDR Defenese Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at a brotherhood-in-arms rally between the armies of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the GDR.

General Hoffmann, who is in Vientiane for official talks as part of a trip to Southeast Asia received an historic battle banner of the People's Liberation Army from his Lao counterpart, Army Gen Khantai Siphandon. It is a symbolic tribute to the GDR's long years of firm solidarity with the struggle of the Lao people. In his thank-you comments, Minister Hoffmann pointed out at the rally that the working people and soldiers of the GDR will remain loyally by the side of their Lao friends as in the days of the national liberation war.

Official talks between the two ministers on further military cooperation had continued earlier at the Ministry of Defense. Minister Hoffmann left the same day for Luang Prabang, where he is to meet members of the local military region.

Meeting With Lao President

LD162044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation led by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Politburo, on Saturday [16 January] in Vientiane was received by Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. During their friendly conversation Army General Hoffmann conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were warmly reciprocated.

Souphanouvong spoke of his country's efforts in the economic, domestic and diplomatic field to overcome the aftermath of imperialist aggression and to lay the foundations of socialism. Army General Hoffmann gave an account of the efforts made by the GDR's working people and soldiers to implement the 10th SED Congress decisions.

Earlier the GDR military delegation visited the air force of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

In the evening Army General Hoffmann gave a reception attended by Army Gen Khamtay Siphandon, vice chairman of the Lao Council of Ministers and national defense minister, and other personages.

Arrival in India

LD170924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0858 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Delhi, 17 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, who is heading a military delegation, arrived in India on Sunday. He and his entourage were cordially welcomed at Delhi International Airport by K.P. Singh Deo, vice defense minister of India, as well as high-ranking military officials of the host country.

ENVOY TO FRG MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

AU151511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the permanent representation of the GDR in the FRG, met for talk with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, on Tuesday. At the talk questions of interest to both sides were discussed.

HONECKER AT LIEBKNECHT, LUXEMBURG MEMORIAL RALLY

LD171152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0846 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- A powerful rally marking the 63rd anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg took place in the GDR capital on Sunday morning. Heading the kilometer-long procession to the memorial of socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde were Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership together with workers from all areas of social life. The procession carried portraits of the two unforgotten workers' leaders, red banners of the working class, the GDR state flag as well as the demonstration's slogan "In the Spirit of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg for Socialism and Peace - Against Imperialism and War."

Following the ceremonious laying of a wreath at the memorial, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed the rally.

OVARI GIVES 'OFFICIAL POSITION' ON POLAND

LD161800 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 16 Jan 82

["168 Hours" political magazine program presented by Elemer Csak]

[Text] Wherever I go in this country, sooner or later the question is raised: What is the situation in Poland? We all would like to know more; we all would, naturally, like to be acquainted with others' evaluations. Our questions are more frequent and more concerned since the United States and the NATO countries threatened various sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union, using the introduction of the state of emergency as their excuse. These measures do not directly affect our country; however, it is obvious that our position is not that of an outsider, of a neutral observer. Thus, I commend to our listeners the first official Hungarian position concerning the latest developments. The position of the Hungarian party and government was put forward by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, in Debrecen this morning, at the festive meeting held by the Worker's Guard.

[Begin recording] Our people are following with great attention and interest the developments of events in Poland. We acknowledged with understanding the formation of the Military Council of National Salvation and the state of emergency introduced on 13 December on the basis of the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. We look with confidence at those measures which serve political consolidation and the normalization of economic life and which thereby bring about the indispensable conditions not only for ending the state of emergency but also for the further successful socialist development of fraternal Poland.

The experiences of the month which has elapsed since the introduction of the state of emergency prove that the measures introduced on 13 December have made it possible to push back the forces of counterrevolution, and to defeat the plans aimed at the elimination of the Polish people's state and its institutions and the complete disruption of the country's economic life. It has proved possible to halt the process which entailed clear dangers not only for the Polish people but also for European peace and security.

When the processes in Poland were getting underway, when not only the socialist countries' interests but the interests of humanity as a whole demanded the preservation of the achievements of detente, the 11 January conference of the foreign ministers of the NATO countries, at the intiative of the United States and under its pressure, scheduled for discussion the internal, legal measures of an independent country, the Polish People's Republic. The declaration which was approved at this meeting ignores facts and political realities and crudely interferes in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Repulic; this is irreconcilable with the principles laid down in the UN Charter and in the Helsinki Final Act and with the fundamental norms of international law, and it runs counter to the general interests of detente.

The imperialist NATO circles want to say what the Polish state should and should not do, and they misrepresent, without any basis, the openly professed and implemented policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Our party, our government and our people condemn these endeavors and reject the libels. Our position continues to be that what is happening in Poland is exclusively the internal affair of the Polish People's Republic. A sovereign state has the right to determine, on the basis of its constitution, its own actions to defend order and to preserve the fundamental achievements of society. The Polish constitutional organs alone can decide how long they regard the maintenance of the state of emergency as justified. We know and acknowledge the position of our Polish friends that they will not maintain the state of emergency even an hour longer than is justified.

The Hungarian people continue to assure the fraternal Polish people, Polish adherents of socialism and Polish patriots, of active support and solidarity in their struggle for the elimination of the mistakes of the past, the final overcoming of the forces of counter-revolution and the successful continuation of socialist construction. Our people have always highly valued the centuries-old Hungarian-Polish friendship and are confident that NATO's attempts to interfere, which are reminiscent of cold war times, are doomed to failure. [end recording]

This, therefore, is the Hungarian position concerning the developments in and around Poland.

MARJAI, LAZAR HOLD TALKS WITH POLAND'S MADEJ

LD171110 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Madej, President of the Polish State Planning Committee, ended 2 days of talks in Budapest. His discussions with his Hungarian host and counterpart, Mr Jozsef Marjai, covered bilateral commercial questions and the development of economic cooperation. While in Budapest, the Polish deputy prime minister was also received by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar.

PUJA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ICELAND 15-17 JAN

Arrival Noted

LD150928 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived in the capital of Iceland. The Hungarian foreign minister is fulfilling the invitation of his counterpart Olafur Johannesson and their talks will deal with bilateral relations and international life. Hungary and Iceland established diplomatic relations in 1955. Frigyes Puja is the first Hungarian minister to visit Reykjavik. Relations between the two countries are good and balanced, although personal contacts are rare mainly because of the great distance that separates the two countries. Hungarian-Icelandic trade amounts to $3 million a year.

Discussions Reported

LD152218 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Hungary and Iceland both wish to see an improvement in relations between the states of Europe. This was the main subject of the talks between the two foreign ministers, Frigyes Puja and Olafur Johannesson. Following the discussions this morning, Frigyes Puja visited the Icelandic premier in his office and then met the governor of the Central Bank of Iceland. In the afternoon, he was the guest of the Icelandic parliament. Then once again the two foreign ministers held discussions.

The Icelandic foreign minister said that his country wants good relations with every country, in the East and the West. Frigyes Puja said that there were no political problems between the two countries and they were mutually ready to expand relations. Frygyes Puja invited Olafur Johannesson to visit Hungary; the Icelandic foreign minister accepted the invitation.

Further Details

LD161126 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Reykjavik, 15 Jan (MTI) -- MTI's special correspondent Peter Racz reports:

The Hungarian-Icelandic foreign ministerial talks continued in Reykjavik on Friday afternoon.

At the talks the most important themes concerning the fate of Europe were discussed in detail, and the sides also touched upon disarmament and the Madrid meeting. In connection with the latter there was understanding in that the conference has to be concluded as soon as possible and with a positive result, as this would have a favourable effect on the international situation.

Although there were differences of opinion between the sides in the evaluation of several questions, the standpoint of the two foreign ministers was the same in the themes of detente, disarmament, and that the armaments race has to be stopped.

The foreign minister of Iceland informed his Hungarian colleague about the fundamental features of his country's diplomatic activity. He emphasized that Reykjavik makes efforts to maintain good, peaceful relations with every country -- with Eastern and Western states alike. Iceland places emphasis on the cooperation of north European countries, and actively joins in the work of the UNO -- said Olafur Johannesson.

Frigyes Puja and his host evaluated the present state of bilateral relations and stated with satisfaction that there are no political problems between their countries. Both sides are ready to expand political, economic and cultural relations.

Both the Hungarian and the Icelandic side evaluated the talks, held in an open, sincere and constructive atmosphere, as useful.

Frigyes Puja invited Olafur Johannesson for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

16 Jan Activities Reported

LD171818 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Reykjavik, 16 Jan (MTI) -- MTI's special correspondent reports: On Saturday the head of state of Iceland, Vigdis Finnbogadottir, received the visiting Hungarian foreign minister, Frigyes Puja, at the presidential residence of Bessastathir. The president greeted with warm words the guest and his suite, on an official visit to Iceland, and sent her regards to the Hungarian people.

During the morning Frigyes Puja visited the Arnamagnean Institute which keeps some ancient Icelandic manuscripts and saw also the National Gallery. Later the chairman of the Municipal Council of Reykjavik hosted lunch in honour of the Hungarian delegation; the function was attended by the head of the diplomacy of the island country and by several high-ranking statesmen.

After lunch Frigyes Puja and his suite went to see a geothermic powerworks in the vicinity of Reykjavik.

In the evening Foreign Minister Olafur Johannesson hosted dinner in honour of his Hungarian colleague. The dinner was attended also by several members of the Icelandic government.

Departure Noted

LD171120 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has ended his official visit to Iceland. Frigyes Puja held talks with the Icelandic foreign minister, and he met other leaders of the insular country too. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs has left Reykjavik.

OVARI RECEIVES CSSR PARTY DELEGATION 12-14 JAN

LD141836 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 14 January (MTI) -- The delegation of the International Political Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPCZ) paid a visit to Budapest between January 12 and 14 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the MSZMP.

Deputy department head Vladimir Janku and Jiri David, political worker of the department, harmonized the inter-party cooperation working plan of the MSZMP and the CPCZ for 1982-1983 with Istvan Varga, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, received the Czechoslovak party worker delegation.

BUDAPEST, BELGRADE RADIOS SIGN AGREEMENT

LD131950 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jan (MTI) -- Representatives of the Budapest and the Belgrade Radios -- Kalman Kiss, deputy president of the Hungarian Radio, and Branislav Dadic, director of the Belgrade Radio -- signed a two-year cooperation workplan in Budapest on Wednesday. The document stipulates the forms of cooperation between the two institutions, including mutual observance of the significant anniversaries of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Serb Socialist Republic.

It has also been agreed that the two radio stations will run joint music entertainment programs and will present the cultural and arts life of the other country. The Hungarian Radio will receive colleagues from the partner radio and act as host for them at folk music festivals and at events of the Budapest art weeks. The Belgrade Radio will similarly receive Hungarian colleagues. In the next two years reporters of the two radios will record actual economic, political, cultural, youth and sports information programs in one another's country.

HUNGARY TO BUILD ANTIBIOTICS FACTORY IN ALBANIA

LD141354 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Jan (MTI) -- Chemokomplex, Hungarian foreign trade company, and the Albanian Makinaimport company have concluded a 2.3 million rouble agreement under which the Hungarian company will complete an antibiotics factory left unfinished by a foreign contractor, till January 1984 in the vicinity of the Albanian capital.

The annual capacity of the factory will be 4,000-4,200 kg of penicillin substance annually, of which 8-9 million phials will be filled. Apart from covering fully the domestic demand, some of the quantity can be exported.

Vegyterv, Hungarian design institute, will draw the plans and several Hungarian enterprises will pool in supplying the machinery and equipment. Biogal pharmaceutical factory will provide the technology, know-how and the penicillin strains too. Construction works will be performed by the Albanian party.

Biogal will receive also Albanian experts to learn operation of the factory and Hungarian technicians will go to Albania to supervise construction and train the staff of the factory.

SEJM TO HOLD SESSION 25-26 JAN; AGENDA ANNOUNCED

Jaruzelski to Speak

LD151424 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] The Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 18th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 25 and 26 January. The session on 25 January will begin at 1400.

The agenda of the session [presumably referring to the agenda for both days] envisages the following:

A speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers' a report by the Commssion for Legislative Work and by the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice on the draft statute submitted by the Council of State on special legal regulations during the martial law period which relate to the approval of the decree of 12 December of last year; and also a report by the Commission for Education and Upbringing and by the Commission for Legislative Work about the government draft statute called "teacher's charter".

Debate on Martial Law

LD161448 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP) -- PAP parliamentary commentator reports that the Polish Sejm, which will meet for its first session under martial law on January 25-26, will examine a draft law on specific legal regulations for the period of martial law.

The Council of State has provided the deputies with an extensive motivation report of the moves that were taken. The report recalls that the proclamation of the resolution on martial law is, under article 33, paragraph 2 of the Polish Constitution, an exclusive prerogative of the Council of State.

However, the very resolution on the introduction of martial law did not regulate a number of legal issues which necessarily have to be defined for the period that martial law is in force, the motivation report says. Those regulations refer not only to the functioning of the authorities' organs but also to the citizens.

The question of endorsement of the decree on martial law has been discussed by the Sejm's committees this week. The Council of State's position has been approved.

The Sejm's committees also supported the standpoint voiced by the Council of State and presented by it in the form of an appropriate draft law, under which the four decrees of the Council of State which normalize the legal order under martial law should be endorsed not in the form of a Sejm resolution, but in the form of a Sejm legislation to make up for a respective gap in the Polish legislation so far.

Vice Marshal on Martial Law

LD180952 Warsaw PAP in English 0835 CMT 18 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Jan (PAP) -- In an interview granted to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Sejm Vice Marshal Piotr Stefanski discussed the work of the Sejm (parliament) under martial law conditions. During the period since the introduction of martial law Sejm committees worked on a number of bills connected with the economic reform, he said.

"When the Sejm Praesidium on December 13, 1981, decided to postpone the plenary session scheduled for late December, it simultaneously decided to pass on the appropriate government bills to the Sejm committees for the first reading.

This is how the announcement by the chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption on December 13 to the effect that the economic reform will be implemented found its full confirmation the very same day," said Piotr Stefanski.

"At the coming Sejm session, among the draft laws ready for the plenary debate, there will be one concerning the teacher's status. As regards the trade union law, on which the Sejm had been working since May 1981 and which had been fully consulted with all sides concerned, the Sejm debate will open as soon as conditions are ripe for resumption of trade union activity. Thus this (still autumn) session is expected to consider the economic reform draft law package, next to other bills, including a farm law package," the Sejm vice-marshal told ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS TO HOLD SESSION

LD160940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA writes today that at the beginning of next week a session of the Conference of Bishop Ordinaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland will take place in Warsaw. This will be the first session of the conference after the imposition of martial law in Poland.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MARTIAL LAW

No 'Cosmetic Procedure'

LD170326 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[PAP observer Eugeniusz Guz commentary]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (PAP) -- Both at a meeting with foreign correspondents and in a recent interview with ZYCIE WARSZAWY Polish Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban recalled the already lengthy list of decisions made by the Military Council of National Salvation aimed at systematically and consistently relaxing the military law regulations and easing the restrictions in Poland's public life. This list is accompanied by assurances from competent authorities to the effect that this process will be continued and that military rule will be lifted altogether as soon as conditions are right.

In spite of this U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig only notices "cosmetic operations" and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher claimed during the last Bundestag debates that "the whole world has been waiting, to no avail, for a signal from the military leadership in Warsaw that a return has been made to the road of reforms and renewal. In the meantime the situation not only has not improved but has in fact worsened."

It is puzzling why these signals, of which the Polish Government spokesman could list more than 10, are not reaching Minister Genscher. The reasons on which he bases his argument that the situation has worsened are a further mystery. Perhaps the Western mass media carry some of the blame for this, since they still prefer goosip and speculation and write very scantily and sporadically about the fact that life is normalizing and that certain restrictions are being lifted.

Is this coincidence or method? Is it self-censorship by the Warsaw correspondents themselves or by the editorial centers in the capitalist capitals? Well, it is both things, but there can be no doubt that this method is creating obstacles to Poland's emergence from its crisis. Disinformation is aimed at giving support to the interests of those circles in the West that are unfavorably disposed toward Poland. This is precisely why the restrictions and their practical consequences were initially exaggerated, and later, when the Polish authorities started to gradually lift the restrictions the impression was created that this was merely a trifle.

When the communications channels for correspondents were closed this was described as a torturous obstacle, an unprecedented step and so forth. When journalists were once again given the opportunity communicate and censorship was lifted, this was suddenly seen as a "cosmetic procedure" which the majority of the media did not even bother to mention. The closing of the higher teaching establishments was made out to be a serious blow against students and academics. Now with the announcement of the resumption of teaching activities at universities and colleges, this suddenly turns out to be a "cosmetic procedure." [passage indistinct]

The definition, "cosmetic procedure", has nothing whatever to do with reality. It is a political method employed by those circles who are fundamentally opposed to the process of socialist renewal. Their hopes are contained in the formula "the worse the situation in Poland, the better it is for us."

Continuation of Martial Law

LD160852 Warsaw PAP in English 0838 GMT 16 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jan (PAP) -- Replying to the question by a ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist how long the martial law will last the government press spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said: "The martial law will simply have to last as long as all the fatal phenomena which necessitated its proclamation have not disappeared. All dates or schedules circulated in the form of gossip as well as the alleged statements on the subject attributed to some officials are untrue."

The government spokesman stated: "I'd like to point to an irrefutable fact after 13 December work discipline has improved, and not only in enterprises under military control. Work establishments show better order. First and foremost the rhythm of work is not being interrupted by strikes. It is also not being interrupted by the fact that because of a strike elsewhere a factory does not get the necessary supply...

"The extra-economic causes of disorganization in the economy have passed away.

"However, I would lie if I said that work is rhythmical everywhere. Frequently, there occur shortages of raw materials, semi-products, and the production rhythm is erratic for this reason.

"These difficulties can be compounded by the scheme of so-called sanctions applied by some Western countries for the sake of political ends, these sanctions hit out at the interests of the working people in Poland, the interests of the Poles both as consumers and as producers," stated Jerzy Urban.

WORKERS PARTICIPATE IN MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION

LD151448 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A group of workers from various enterprises took part in the latest Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] session. So far, the WRON chairman has had meetings with representatives of many communities, giving them information and listening to their opinions. This time he had a meeting with those who are always of decisive importance for the life of the country. That is why this meeting was important both literally and symbolically. It created the opportunity for confronting the intentions of the authorities in enterprises with reality. It confirmed yet again that WRON has grown out of the will to defend the cause of the workers in Poland.

RAKOWSKI SPEAKS AT SCIENTISTS' MEETING 23 DEC

AU141128 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jan 82 p 5

[PAP article: "Let Us Clear Up the Foreground"]

[Text] On December 23 last year during a meeting between Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation with representatives from the field of science, a speech was given by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, vice president of the Council of Ministers. Here is the text of his speech:

I would like to say a few things about several matters which are strictly connected with the exchange of views which is taking place in this hall today. I do not exclude the possibility that what I say will be unpleasant and painful to some of those present. I also do not exclude the possibility that my words may be or will be taken badly, or even outright rejected. To tell the truth, I wish to address not only those present in this hall, but the entire Polish humanistic and technical intelligentsia, and maybe above all the members of the intelligentsia of our nation.

I had to overcome a certain psychological barrier before I decided to make this speech. This barrier had formed over many months and is crammed with a lot of personal disappointments, as well as to a certain extent with the social circle represented in this hall of the office of the Council of Ministers. So please excuse the fact that there will be many personal tones in what I say, but I cannot speak any other way about Polish affairs today. From the point of view of my part in exercising authority, I am quite young, for I have only been carrying out the function of deputy premier for 10 months. I belonged and still belong to the general's circle of collaborators. Together with him and others I have strived to achieve everything possible in order that Polish renewal may achieve the most advantageous results for the community. For many years I observed the authorities from the wings. I could afford the luxury of being a witness and observer of what they were doing. My journalist friends, publicists, and friends from the field of science used to take advantage of this luxury in an exceptionally big way throughout the entire post-August period. I was happy with this luxury, I had the right to study the authorities at every step; I also had the duty -- so I thought -- to submit articles in the columns of POLITYKA, which I am convinced played an important role in educating the views of the Polish intelligentsia and the opinions of journalists and professors on difficult but important matters for the development of Polish political thought. This took place even in the most difficult times when Jerzy Lukaszewicz attempted to model the press according to his own theory. As I believe, and I think the nation will agree with me, POLITYKA tried to go outside its scope, although it paid quite a price for it. My luxurious position ended in February 1981 when I accepted the general's proposal to assume the function of deputy premier in his government.

I understood that this proposal called not only for a man loyal to him but also a man of concrete political views fitting the post-August period. I was one of the coauthors of the agreement on a political system which would reconciliate the diverse interests of Polish society, which would create conditions for building better socialism and a better Poland, a Poland which enjoys international prestige, both in the West and in the East. I believed that my work in the government would enable me to develop efficient action geared toward transforming those socioeconomic structures which were out of date. I was also convinced that it would be possible to find a platform for cooperation between the authorities and Solidarity which would be profitable for the country. I must say frankly that when I joined the government with such intentions, I really was convinced that it would be possible to create this partnership, that I would gain support from the people who more or less determine the state of social awareness.

I also counted on the support of people from cultural, academic and journalistic walks of life, that is to say from opinion-making social circles. The distinguished professors present here in this hall constitute an important part of this social circle. I admit frankly that after 10 months of participating in the government there has been nothing but a cup of bitterness on my desk. Hardly a single drop of some sweet-flavored drink, only increasing quantities of bitterness. The source of this bitterness was the fact that during all this period I was almost completely alone and that I rarely enjoyed the support of many of those who marched in the front ranks of the front of renewal. My friend Professor Markiewicz has said here that we should not demand conformist attitudes from scientists. Well, throughout the whole of the 10 months no one did demand conformity from scientists. This is not what we expected from the opinion-making social circles. The general did not demand it at any time, not one of us demanded it. We only demanded an understanding for the requirements of the Polish raison d'etre. Unfortunately, we could have shed bitter tears and cried out: Really! The country's economy is disintegrating because of constant strikes, we are losing our position in Europe and the world which we gained with hard labor over long years, that if we continue the dismantling of the Polish state, we are going to be faced with the threat of a grand duchy of Warsaw! [Reduced to the ignominy of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw as under the czars at the beginning of the nineteenth century] No appeals of this sort had any effect. The most that could be heard was: They are trying to scare us again! Arguments based on historical experience did not get through to many of the persons I know well. The only thing we demanded was understanding. Something tragic happened in our country, some incomprehensible masochism gripped quite a large number of people compromising the intelligentsia. This was particularly evident during recent months. A new religion was almost formed of totally criticizing everything that had happened in People's Poland since 1945. Many valued authorities, who had made a name for themselves and gained prestige exactly during the past 37 years, criticized every structure, every echelon of authority, every achievement of People's Poland. It even reached the stage where in October in this building we heard from a distinguished musician that a musical vacuum had been in existence in Poland during the past 37 years. And this in a country where even too many philharmonic orchestras were formed, in a country which produced Lutoslawski, Penderecki, Baird, Serocki, Rowicki and a whole range of virtuousos of world renown, in a country which carefully rebuilt the national philharmonia and the grand theater. Maybe it is worth thinking about the causes of this total negative attitude. Maybe it is also worth asking questions about why such a sudden rebirth of myths harmful to Poland has occurred.

Myths and messianic visions of a new order in Europe have started to spring up in the heads of some members of the Polish intelligentsia. At a congress of Polish culture, Andrzej Kojowski called out: It is not true that Poland is the sick man of Europe. We are commencing the construction of a new order in Europe. The structure which was created in Yalta has to be replaced by a new one. Poland will play a major role in its creation. How come? Excuse me, but we are going around without trousers and already we want to create a new order? Unfortunately, it was not possible to find a common language with many distinguished representatives of the opinion-making social circle. This I say with all due responsibility as a deputy premier who has been in office in this building for 10 months. And whenever I mentioned matters important to the country, I detected irony in the eyes of more than one person I was speaking to, as if he wanted to say: You are trying to save your own skin. My friend! Do you want to get out of this glorious revolution in one piece? Let me give another example. For several months now people have been priasing Josef Pilsudski with a persistence worthy of wonder. That one should have restored Pilsudski's place in history is understood, but let me ask: Why is our youth not openly told that Pilsudski was also a person who described the Poles as a flock of sheep?

I never heard it told. Yet it was, and in fact still is, the responsibility of every teacher to do so. Why was historical truth hidden or presented one-sidedly again?

In recent months we have said practically every day that the economy is dying like a candle in a cemetery. It was getting worse from one day to the next. During the past 10 months there has hardly been a single day without a strike in Poland, strike after strike, for the most stupid reasons. Why did many luminaries of Polish science, culture and journalism not stand in front of a television camera and loudly say: People, pull yourselves together. We are threatened with a national catastrophe. Moreover, the strike by students which was on a clear political base was recognized as a historic event. Respectable rectors praised it. Yes, they praised it. Someone among you mentioned Professon Hebda.

But I only know that the rectors said that they cannot accuse him of any reprehensible deeds. And yet the rectors' conference decided that he could become a member of it. And that is not all, the most evil slogans were written about him on more than one college wall, defiling the worthiness and honor of every person. I would never write such slogans, not even about my worst enemy. I heard no voices of condemnation. Professor Markiewicz said today that the future will show whether martial law was the only way out. Maybe there was another way. I want to tell you that I am not hiding behind uniforms, but that, as Professor Zakrzewski, whom I hold in high esteem, used to say, history will judge this decision and the people who made it. I would also like history to judge those who are largely responsible for the way the public thinks and reacts. I know one has to fight hard for the soul of the Polish intelligentsia and community, that a large part of it emerged from 13 December psychologically battered and sore. For me too, this day was different from all others. But this only only one side of the medal. There is also a second side. Before we begin to heal ourselves, I am convinced that we have to clear up the foreground. The Polish intelligentsia must also search their consciences and reply to many important questions. Why were they silent when it was necessary to shout out loud? Why did many of them spread myths? What caused them to forget reality? Why did they permit the dismantling of the Polish state? There are more such questions. I must also search my conscience.

It is true that Solidarity extremists did not achieve, in my view, either respect or recognition. They were arrogant, uncommonly sure of themselves, intolerant and indisposed toward anyone who dared to say no to them. I do not excuse them from the responsibility of knowingly or unknowingly having pushed the country into the abyss, but they were often young people with no experience. The horde of Solidarity extremists was not composed exclusively of people like Andrzej Gwiazda or Anna Walentynowicz. These young people demanded intelligent political councils. I hold those Solidarity advisers among the Polish intelligentsia largely responsible for what happened as a result of the movement which commenced in August 1980, these short-sighted politicizers who filled the union and pushed those young people toward anarchy for their own egoistic purposes, arousing in them unhealthy ambition. In July 1981 one of the key advisers of Solidarity visited me. He sat down, crossed his legs and calmly said: "Well, Mr. Deputy Premier, the battle for power has been included in the order of the day in Poland". This is the sort of climate young Solidarity extremists grew up in. Unfortunately, serious people, well-known journalists and society presidents fell among those who expressed wonder at their activity. In the difficult and often strenuous negotiations between the government and Solidarity they often took the latter's side. On 6 and 7 August in this very hall, the Solidarity leaders broke up the discussions which were already reaching a happy conclusion. I knew that very few people believed in my assurances that it was they who had broken up the discussions. In the period between the first and second round of the Solidarity congress, Minister Ciosek held a 5-hour talk with Lech Walesa. He asked him forthrightly:

"Mr Chairman, tell me, why did you break up the talks then?" The reply was as follows: "You know, first we were all tired, second that Rulewski, Slowik and others attached themselves to me and accused me of being soft. I had to act that way, I had to show that I am hard." Hardly anyone in the opinion-making social circle loudly drew attention the fact that there are forces in Solidarity which ought to be subjugated in order to preserve the essence of the post-August transformations in Poland. This I say with due responsibility and with great regret. I never felt satisfactory support in the clashes with the Solidarity extreme, I did not perceive the critical wistfulness toward Solidarity from the many people whose vocation is shaping human minds. I feel sorry for those representatives of the intelligentsia who were consciously or unconsciously astounded by everything Solidarity activists were doing, only to make it easier by their attitude to push Poland toward ill fortune. Ladies and gentlemen, it made one want to cry to see anarchy manifest itself at every step. The structures of the state were being knowingly destroyed, planned destruction was being wrought upon all authority. In the name of what historical and national reasons was it considered necessary not to disturb Solidarity extremists in the demolition of our political principles. I think someone ought to answer this question today, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. Please forgive me for speaking about these things with bitterness, but there are reasons for it. During the past 6 months I spoke out more than once about the existing and growing threats. As a rule, the reply I heard was: stop trying to scare us. Now at a time when we are facing a huge number of tasks, when we are trying to answer the question of what our Poland is supposed to be like, which cannot be the Poland of before August 1980 nor the one of before 13 December, I often wonder whether I can still afford to expend energy.

I cannot rid myself of the fears either that I will come under the sharp eye of criticism yet again for whatever I fail to do, just like other members of the government, that I will continue to be condemned only to lectures that this is not the way to do things, but that way; that I am late, that I am sticking to my job, that I want to save this, that that must go, and so on. I need such a sensistive, critical eye, but this cannot be the only basis. And yet it was the only one for many months. That is the way it was and I have proof at my disposal. I often wondered why no one was perturbed by the reports on the strikes and unrest as presented by TRYBUNA LUDU, which had shaken Poland since 4 November. This was a sea of threat. There were papers which deliberately did not print such reports, although we asked them to. Yes, we asked them because there was no question of ordering them.

Much has been said today about young people. I share the view that the most important thing is concern for our young people and that we must not allow them to get themselves mixed up in a conspiracy. But someone must also tell the young people that there are certain people among them who have been leading them along devious paths of Polish political thought. They should have been told earlier; one should have told these youngsters of the Independent Students Union that they are heading in the wrong direction. Why were they not told? Maybe someone did, but he must have done so very quietly, for I did not hear it.

I repeat once more: Who taught young people to look realistically at what is happening in Poland? Who protested against the organization [the Independent Students' Union], which became the style for more than one Solidarity activist? There were no protests. However, there were revolutionary critics, though this is not my impression. They stood in the wings and said to us: You ought to do this and that, or, you are doing this wrongly, you are behind schedule, you do not want to listen to the community. There were even those who thought they ought to take the place of executive authority. This is what democracy was supposed to be based on. In the last few months there was no such measure of greater importance that would not have met with a "no" spoken in louder or quieter tones.

I can offer proof; Telexes from Solidarity's regional branches and other Solidarity organizations. Every step we took was questioned. There was protest after protest, strike after strike.

I was right in saying in September that the moment will come when people will be out on strike for silly reasons. And what did these strikes amount to? A complete disintegration of the Polish economy and the POLISH STATE. I was born and bred in a part of Poland that was once partitioned by Prussia, so maybe that is why I am particularly sensitive about the role of the state and its meaning for Poland. What went on in our state led straight to Poland's being wiped off the map of Europe. This I say with all responsibility, and that is why I considered the introduction of martial law essential, because it was necessary to stop this machine which was gathering momentum and running riot to a halt. I thought time was running out for creating a shock, for if there had been no shock, blood would soon have been flowing in streams.

Can we get out of this difficult situation? Of course we can. Nations go through all sorts of dramas, and considerably greater ones than ours. Janos Kadar was in a more difficult situation and he got out of it. He did so laboriously, slowly, mustering his strength and gaining the support of people who suffered more than we. In this difficult struggle he was supported by people of good will. I also expect this good will from the social circles I grew up in, in which I gained the experience of life. However, there is one thing I wish to avoid and one thing I would like to ask for: Let us put an end to the distinction between us and them. If I continue to be treated in the future as the one who ought to be placed against the wall practically every day just because I represent authority, we will never achieve anything positive for Poland. I do not want to talk about the many matters connected with martial law. It is in accordance with the rules, and many of the decisions which have been made are part of the shock which had to come. Of course these decisions will be revoked as the undesirable conditions become normal again and in the course of time are forgotten. It may be that some will find it hard to forget their experiences, but dramas are part of man's existence.

Finally, let me say two things. Please pardon my somewhat harsh language, but I think this is no time to mince words. I had to speak from my heart, what lay in my mind for weeks and months. I have not spoken today about my weaknesses and those of the authorities. That does not mean that I ignore my obligations and the weaknesses of the authorities, but I thought I ought to talk about other matters today. I believe we will emerge from the oppression, that we will manage to create a better Poland, that order will be restored and that democratic processes will develop without hindrance. I also would like to say that as long as I am a member of the government, the scientific and cultural circles can count on my help and support in all matters which serve the country. I want us to rediscover a common tongue and together create authentic spiritual values.

So much depends on you people here today and on those represented by you!

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES CRISIS, REBUILDING PARTY

LD170014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2140 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski in Lodz; "several days ago" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] As a secretary of the Central Committee, what will you use from this program-ideological declaration which has been created here in Wi-FA-MA?

[Answer] We are a party of struggle for social justice. Our society is particularly sensitive to these matters and this, I think, is stressed in the program declaration of the WI-FA-MA party organization.

I just think that worker organizations sense more directly and vividly the weight of this principle of social justice than, perhaps, other organizations. That is one point we will be using in activities and in work on preparing the program declaration of the entire party.

[Question] Another question, Comrade Secretary: At what stage of regaining its strength is the party?

[Answer] I think we are only at the beginning. Please do not forget that the crisis which disarmed the party (?of its political ideology) has lasted 16 months. It was very, very profound, [words indistinct] and apart from that, the 16-month crisis was preceded by a decade or several years of ideological and program erosion in our party: We are at the beginning and here one should be a moderate optimist -- that is to say one should not lapse into pessimism. The party has not yet consolidated itself. It has not regained society's trust. But one should not fall into exaggerated pessimism for the party has not yet been reborn and not everybody is behind us yet, (?not everyone) supports us, accepts us.

[Question] Will the defensive umbrella which the army has opened over the party... well, does it have to last long and is it actually (?convenient)?

[Answer] Not a day longer than necessary. I repeat yet again a known statement: It will last until we are all convinced that conditions exist for a normal functioning of the state organism and the social organism.

[Question] So, it will also depend...

[Answer -- interrupting] On (?the community) itself, that means on party organizations as well, and the consolidation of the party. The party regaining society's trust is one of the essential and very important conditions for when the state of martial law is lifted. But (?I repeat), this is one of many conditions, not the only one and not the (?basic) one.

BAKA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM 7 JANUARY

LD140048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Report by Warsaw correspondent Szabolcz Szilagyi on press conference in Warsaw on 7 January given by Wladyslaw Baka, Polish minister in charge of economic reform -- Baka's answers recorded in Polish fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Szilagyi] With the modification of the system of running the economy and management, the introduction of the economic reform started in Poland on 1 January. In answer to the question: When will the other elements of the reform come into force, the journalist today simply gets the answer that thisis dependent on the consolidation of the Polish situation.

For instance, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, government commissioner for economic reform, in answer to the question whether the government is really striving for the renewal of the economy, said the following:

[Baka] In order to reply, I have to go back to the past and I have to review the events of the past year. On 11 February 1981 the Sejm appointed Wojciech Jaruzelski as chairman of the Council of Ministers. The normalization of life is the most urgent task, the head of the government said then, and added that this is impossible without an atmosphere of social calm. For this reason he asked for 3 working months of calm for the settlement of the most elemental matters of the economy, for the preparation of the more long-term reform.

The appeal of General Jaruzelski was unsuccessful. But the preparation of the economic reform did not slow down.

Four months later at the Sejm's June session, Jaruzelski described the country's social and political situation as threatening and the crisis of the economy as grave. He said that the prepared plan of the economic reform is built on two pillars: On enterprise independence and on central long-term planning.

At that time also the government was counting on cooperation with Solidarity's constructive tendency. Unfortunately, this hope was ruined. The negative process continued to last; what is more, they strengthened. But even this did not break the government in its intention to creat accord, and even after this the preparation of reform did not slow down.

At the Sejm's September session Jaruzelski said that despite every obstacle, there are realistic chances for the overcoming of the crisis. The government began activity that makes possible introduction of a comprehensive economic reform from 1 January 1982. In the following weeks, a series of draft bills came before parliament about the new regulations of enterprise activity. Therefore, the government, in spite of the unfavorable atmonsphere and every other circumstances, prepared the reform consistently, step-by-step.

But the Radom resolutions of Solidarity's National Presidium frustrated the government's hopes and its prognosis spoken of by Premier Jaruzelski back in September. What is more, by this time the whole nation stood on the edge of a catastrophe, Solidarity's Radom stand did not create any kind of chance for the introduction of reform. The Radom demands, which were in the nature of an ultimatum, and later the Gdansk resolutions confirming these, for instance that the government should repeal its decree on the function of enterpresises, cannot be seen as anything but a diversion against the reform and the whole economy.

Therefore, the reform which had been prepared with the wide-ranging participation of society, unfortunately became the battle field of confrontation, of a prolonged, hostile, political struggle.

[Szilagyi] In the course of the daily round in Poland today, the question is often heard, as a topic of everyday conversations, whether the reform of the economy is at all possible in the circumstances of the state of emergency. This question was also raised at the Warsaw press conference. Once again, Minister Wladyslaw Baka:

[Baka] Well, the state of emergency was introduced not in order that we might thereby slow down the reform, but so that we might create the conditions for it: Quite simply so that there will be something to reform. The contents of the declaration of the Military Council of National Salvation have been confirmed by the practice of the weeks that have elapsed wince 13 December, by the government's activity in December and January.

This activity is in two directions. One is the creation of the legal guarantees of reform. It is a question of eight bills which the parliament committees already heard in a first reading on 22 December. The other direction of activity is the practical introduction of the new principles of economy functioning, starting from 1 January. The Military Council has ordered the government to adjust the principles of economy functioning to the demands of the state of emergency. In the course of this, they are endeavoring to preserve enterprise independence and the new system of economic mechanisms alongside these.

[Szilagyi] After the introduction of the state of emergency, the creation of the so-called action programs, of the economic operations establishing the priorities, was one of the government's first economic decisions. This is what the government commissioner for reform affairs had to say about these:

[Baka] The action programs assisting the most urgent demands, such as that of feeding the people, ahve been completed: those such as the programs of the cereal and baking industry, milk processing, meat and fat supply, and the program of medicine and toiletries supply. These programs have to guarantee the priority and security of supply. Government commissioners are responsible for their execution.

At the same time, the responsibility of individual leadership has been increased.

At the same time the government is also ready for the renewal of worker self-management if the conditions for this come into being. Up to introduction of the state of emergency, self-management had been set up in 30 percent of enterprises. Decisions also had to be made on certain changes because of the deterioration of the internal conditions of the economy. For this reason, the enterprises had to limit their spending of foreign currency. The sanctions of the Reagan administration have further deepened the problems of the balance of payments. This narrows down the possibilities of foreign currency spending not only for agriculture but also for industry.

Apart from this, the Polish economy has been struggling for a long time with a considerable shortage of raw materials and foreign currency. Up till now all producing units have been subject to the same limitations. But now selection will be more severe. Therefore, the production of a part of the plants will have to be suspended temporarily or for good; it will have to be stopped.

ORZECHOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON JUSTICE, REFORM

LD172056 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] [Unidentified presenter] Perhaps I am not much mistaken if I say that if these days politics are discussed in our country, then the name of Poland is mentioned within minutes. News of the Polish situation has become more frequent and serious for many months; fear increased and the question was more and more frequently asked: What is going to come out of this? Further weeks passed and gradually everyone began to guess what was coming. I remember well -- obviously just like you do -- the Sunday morning when we heard the news in the editorial offices about the introduction of the state of emergency.

Further weeks have passed since and during this time our curiosity has not lessened one iota and our anxiety not very much either. Perhaps a time will come when we will get used to reading routine reports concerning the consolidation and when these will not at all affect our nerves. However, for the time being, this is only a hope.

Matters which at other times and in other places are taken for granted are at present fundamental issues of political existence in Poland. These will be discussed in the exclusive interview which the secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Marian Orzechowski, gave this week to Gabor Nemes, a member of staff of Hungarian radio and to Tibor (Forrai) and Akos Lovasz, staff members of Hungarian television. It is a sign of the special honor and consideration paid to the Hungarians that the high-ranking leader of the Polish party gave his first statement in front of our camera and microphone concerning the situation of his country and party.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade Orzechowski, General Jaruzelski said that the introduction of the state of emergency was an unavoidable, necessary step, but one, however, which had not in itself solved the political problems; rather it had only created the conditions for the solution of these problems. Well, what is the way forward? Now will it be possible to overcome the political crisis?

[Orzechowski] [in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation] One can state briefly that our goal and at the same time the way of overcoming the crisis is as follows: We must realize the line of the ninth congress; we must continue socialist renewal. However, a few months have passed since the ninth congress, society has changed, our party has changed, and so has the historical situation. Thus, priorities also change.

The state and the party must first of all realize social justice in every sphere. Polish society is very sensitive to this.

Such general tasks belong here as the struggle against exploitation, the fight against speculation, corruption, and living off others.

The other task is to concern ourselves with the youth, and, what is more, with particular attention. I might say that these are strategic goals.

However, in order to realize these goals there is an indispensable need for certain conditions. First, society should understand thereasons for the introduction of the state of emergency. They should understand that this is an opportunity without which there can be no question of realizing any goal.

Second, we must determine with precision the path leading to the strategic goals which we set ourselves. Answers to these questions will be provided in the near future both by the government, in a statement, and by the party, in some form.

The other fundamental issue is the consolidation of society, we must create the front of national salvation. I would like to stress that in this front there is a place for all those Poles who accept the common goals, including those who earlier came under the influence of the demagogy and propaganda of Solidarity. We offer our hands to them as well; we want to create the front of the salvation of Poland together with everyone.

This is a very lengthy process; longer that it was in Hungary. In our country the crisis lasted 16 months and we are aware that it will be easier to overcome the economic crisis and restore the political structures than to eliminate the marks of certain psychological processes, traumas, wounds. However, those who lived through the shock of 13 December, the defeat of the strikes, will not forget all this for many years. This is something that must be taken into consideration.

[Unidentified reporter] Comrade Orzechowski, you are a secretary of the Central Committee. What is the situation like within the party? What is meant by the consolidation of the party?

[Answer] Briefly, I would say that the party -- like the whole of society -- reached the time of the declaration of the state of emergency in a weakened and shocked state. For this reason the cause of the renewal and consolidation of the party is the most important matter today. We would put this in the terms that the party need not be exactly the same as it was in order to preserve its identity. On the contrary, it must go through profound changes to keep its identity without remaining the same party that it was.

We are acting with great consideration and calm because the party-men are like ordinary men. They themselves have not been free of emotions and they, too, have been the subject of shocks and commotions. It does happen that, under the effect of emotions, valuable and honest men, including intellectuals, return their membership cards. However, a few days later they regret their decisions and admit that they acted under the influence of emotions and shock. For this reason we must advance with great consideration and we must bear in mind these human considerations.

Therefore, the essence of consolidation -- an ideological and political consolidation -- is to make the party a force that is capable of action and which is able to perform its leading role in society.

[Unidentified reporter] What is meant by the statement that "there is no need for handing in the bills and settling the score"?

[Answer] Indeed, this is not the time for settling scores. This is because comrades who in the recent period were spat on, blackmailed, terrorized, pressed to the ground and were trodden on in the mud by Solidarity may well strive for reprisals in consequence of natural human reactions. They may want to take revenge on those who have done all this to them or have failed to help in their time of trouble. We believe that these are human sentiments and reactions.

However, they are very dangerous and harmful in politics and they do not serve the consolidation of the party. For this reason we are firmly opposed to tendencies that want to have reprisals of this kind. Although we understand them, nonetheless, we filter them out of politics. We do not want the state of emergency to provide a change or a platform for the settling of various grievances, sympathies or antipathies that existed in the party before 13 December. [end recording]

OFFICIALS ANNOUNCE EASING OF SOME RESTRICTIONS

Internal Telegrams

LD161934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] In view of the further improvement of social discipline and the observance of the marital law regulations, the minister of communications has ordained that the national telecommunications services are henceforth made available for sending telegrams in circumstances of personal misfortune. Such telegrams can now be sent by anyone to an addressee regardless of his place of residence. However, the precondition for sending telegrams in cases of personal misfortune is that proof of identity be produced at the post office together with a written confirmation of the contents of the telegram issued by the appropriate organ of the state administration or health service center. At the same time, the Minister of Communications advises that all other internal telegrams which do not involve circumstances of personal misfortune are accepted on the same principles as hitherto in voivodship towns when sent to all addressees within voivodship towns and to all addresses within Biala Padlaska, Jelenia Gora, Kalisz, Konin, Koszalin, Przemysl, Skierniewice, Slupsk, Suwalki and Wloclawek Voivodships.

Travel for Students

LD161750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Statement issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs; date not given]

[Text] In connection with the resumption of studies at colleges, in order to enable students to travel more easily to the localities in which they are studying, the minister of internal affairs has ordained that this group of persons need not obtain permission to change their place of residence to the locality in which the college is situated. In such cases the permission for a change of residence is replaced by an identity document together with a student's card. This applies to students returning to lessons commencing on the dates set for individual colleges.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE MEETS 16 JAN ON PRICE REFORM

LD170046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers Economic Committee, which held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, has studied the results of the public discussion held so far on the subject of the proposals to increase retail prices of foodstuffs, fuels and energy, as well as the principles of compensating the population for the effects of these increases.

The proposals contained in the pamphlet of the state prices commission have been the subject of lively discussions in families, at industrial enterprises and in various walks of life. People express their views in letters to the State Prices Commission, public institutions, newspaper editorial boards, and to radio and television editorial boards. It has been found that a public conviction exists that it is necessary to carry out a price reform. However, reservations have been aroused by the proposed amount of some of the increases. The opinion is generally expressed that the proposed payments for fuels and energy are excessive.

Much controversy is being caused by the proposed system of compansation. It is being point out that this system is too complicated and consequently not easy to understand. Public approval has been gained for the fundamental principle of special protection for the groups with the lowest income. However, those with medium or higher incomes believe that too low a compensation for these groups of the population may discourage the increase in labor productivity and efforts aimed at obtaining better paid jobs. Some anxiety also have been noted among young married couples.

Taking into account the abovementioned reaction, the Council of Ministers Economic Committee determined the changes which, as the result of the views and suggestions put forward, should take place in the system of compensation and in the amounts of the increases in some prices. These changes, formulated as an Economic Committee proposal, will be submitted to the nation in the nearest future.

At the same time the Council of Ministers Economic Committee discussed problems connected with the prices of industrial goods, as society is considerably anxious that the increase in the prices of these commodities may be excessive. These prices, to a large proportion, belong to the category of the so-called free prices, i.e. prices which are independently fixed by enterprises in a manner which ensures the profitability of production. As was stressed during the meeting, the increase in these prices could be excessive in the event of the purchasers having to bear the costs of inefficient functioning in production enterprises, waste or bad economic management. Therefore the Council of Ministers Economic Committee introduced additional decisions which should be more effective in protecting the population against unjustified increases in prices for manufactured goods. With this object in view it has been made incumbent upon the ministers and the state prices commission to elaborate a system of price fixing at enterprises under their control and subsequently to conform strictly to the principles established.

The tasks of protecting the interests of the consumers has been made the responsibility of the trade as well. Following an order of the Minister of Domestic Trade and Services, prime commodities whose prices have not gained public approval will not be allowed to be offered for sale. The Economic Committee has made it incumbent upon the domestic trade and services to submit a draft list of basic manufactured goods which will be subjected to an intensified state control of prices. The committee also has instructed the chairman of the State Prices Commission to prepare a draft resolution of the Council of Ministers on setting up a special government body after the inspection of prices.

The decisions which have been adopted, in addition to those made earlier by the government such as the decisions on the intensified control of the accuracy of the calculation of prices, sanctions against unjustified profits, the elimination of the advantages deriving from the monopoly position of the producer, and so on, are intended only to prevent unjustified increases in manufactured goods unacceptable to the consumers. However, increases will take place as the consequence of the reform of market prices, introduced on 1 January. This will affect the level of the cost of living and therefore the Economic Committee has decided that in order to protect domestic budgets, especially in the case of the economically weakest social groups, a list of commodities of prime importance to living standards, the prices of which will be placed under special control of the state, must be submitted to the nation in the immediate future. The increase in the prices of these commodities will be compensated for within the time limits set.

The Council of Ministers Economic Committee, while emphasizing the importance of the problems of free prices of manufactured goods, has made it imcumbent upon ministers and heads of central offices to step up information activities with regard to prices and the principles governing price-fixing.

MINISTRY TALKS STRESS NEED TO ECONOMIZE

LD161110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The problems of implementing the economic reform were the topic of a discussion which took place yesterday in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy in Warsaw. In the course of the discussion much attention was devoted to the problems of independence and self-financing of economic units. The necessity of achieving in factories a higher level of economizing on raw and other materials as well as on energy was, among other things, stressed during the course of the discussion.

MINISTER ANTOSIK URGES RESTRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION

LD171234 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1135 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The first half of January passed in factories under the shadow of many unknows. Though one notices improved work discipline nervousness and feelings of danger are brought about by shortages of raw materials and disruptions in production. Possibilities of supplying industrial enterprises with basic means of production are meager.

In this situation, while protecting the fundamental social interests determined in operational programs we must take into account the need to restrict the activity of some enterprises or the switching of their production to other targets. This year the situation will be at least as difficult as last year the head of the Office for the Material Management Minister Jan Antosik, said in a PAP interview.

In this connection, both the government program for a way out from the crisis and the plan for the current year envisage the carrying out of a fundamental restructuring in the production structure. The objective, in particular, is to maintain the production of goods which will satisfy the basic social needs.

WARSAW PZPR MEETING DISCUSSES SITUATION, TASKS

AU121645 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9-10 Jan 82 pp 1,7

[AL report: "Plenum of the PZPR Committee in Warsaw"]

[Excerpts] The subject of the 8 January plenum of the Warsaw party committee entitled "The Practical Problems of Party Work in Basic Party Organizations Under Martial Law" was expanded by the introductory report and by the ensuing discussion to embrace the present situation of the Warsaw party organization and its most important current tasks.

The plenum, which was chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the voivodship committee, was attended by PZPR Politburo members Miroslaw Milewski and Albin Siwak, and by PZPR Politburo candidate member Jan Glowczyk.

During the discussion on evaluating the state of martial law, the plenum speakers frequently stressed that each passing day was producing progress in normalizing the life of the people in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship. The activities of soldiers and militiamen are helping to restore law and order and to improve the level of security.

The plenum also recalled that -- follwoing the introduction of martial law -- attempts at strikes had been made only in a few factories, in most of which these attempts had been dispersed by political methods. However, it is still impossible to assert that the Warsaw factories are working productively enough to meet the needs and are fully using their potential.

Most factories are harrassed by shortages of raw and other materials, and the electronic and chemical plants are worst off in this regard. On the other hand, work discipline has improved and the managers and intermediate supervisors are showing more resolution in action.

It would be naive to think, however, that normalization of life is proceeding without upsets. As the report stressed: We are at the beginning of the road, and the process of improvements is encountering many hindrances. Political adversaries are trying to insinuate themselves into the social mood and to aggravate and complicate the situation.

At this point the plenum discussed the place and role of the basic party organizations and their most important tasks. It stressed that, despite sporadic views, most party organizations have not ceased to be active, but it made no secret of the fact that many party organizations did get lost at one time and did suffer painful losses. Now these parties are getting up to fight to stabilize life.

The discussion often turned on the issue of the party's regaining social trust. A speaker said that "we must realize that we will have to fight for that trust for years and that tiresome work from scratch is waiting for us." other speakers expatiated on this subject, especially on the subject of "work from scratch" -- meaning the work in the basic party organizations. Warsaw railroad worker Alojzy Czech spoke of the conditions he thought necessary for the basic party organizations to do their work properly. These conditions include: the screening of party ranks and purging party organizations of people without ideology. Those who have been discouraged to do party work in the past few years should be encouraged to have faith in party activities, and those who have ideologically "corrupted" basic party organizations and who now are at higher party posts should be brought to account.

Zdzislaw Tokarski of the Srodmiescie party committee also spoke of bringing party people to account. If we want to move ahead we must purge the party of vacillating people who change their views. We must see that our party takes a clear ideological line. This is a condition for its regaining credibility.

The plenum report in this connection clearly stated that people who -- regardles slogans they proclaimed -- had weakened the party's authority, paralyzed the party's constructive activities and compromized the party through their political obfuscation or through betraying the party's ideals, cannot count on leniency. The statute norms must be unconditionally observed.

PZPR ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

LD142226 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Discussion is in progress at party organizations of activities aimed at regaining public confidence and support for the actions of the PZPR. It is being generally stressed that the activization of the party rank-and-file is the main path leading to this end.

The Wroclaw Voivodship Committee accepted the proposal of the workers' commission of the voivodship committee as being an important document in the field of the ideological strengthening of this rank-and-file. It was stated that it emerges from proposals which appear most frequently at party meetings in the workers' community that the undercurrent of bringing people to book continues to be emphasized very strongly.

It is also being stated that it is necessary to speed up work on the long-term program of the party.

The activities of the Koszalin party organization are concentrated at present on internal organizational matters. Discipline and attendance at meetings have increased. Verification talks which are being conducted are being held in an atmosphere of complete frankness.

Many persons, including young workers, are saying that they are willing to join the PZPR.

Members of the party are taking part in the setting up of social commissions which have already come into being at more than 800 factories in Koszalin Voivodship.

PZPR OFFICIALS DISCUSS PURGES, MEMBERSHIP

Nowicky Stresses Unity

LD171944 Warsaw PAP in English 1730 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jan (PAP) -- In an interview for PAP today, Vice-Chairman of the PUWP Central Party Control Commission Tadeusz Nowicki presented some topical issues in the work of the PUWP central and voivodship control commissions over the last month:

"Martial law has not suspended the PUWP statute, its contents, which is still binding for the party control commissions. Hence, we will continue activities aimed to consolidate and strengthen the party's ideological-political, and organization unity on the principles on Marxism-Leninism. The situation commands us to more directly and effectively react to any signs of violation of party discipline, of compliance with alien opinions, and to fight any forms of activity going beyond the statute.

"All PUWP control commissions have been more firmly than (?ever) assisting party authorities of various levels in activities designed to purge the party ranks of people who have demonstrated anti-party attitude, who have capitulated to the political enemy, to anti-socialist forces, and of those who have proved incompetent in holding posts of authority.

"Only over the first three weeks of martial law, control commissions at all levels investigated nearly 2,700 cases and passed as many verdicts. Nearly 1,100 people were expelled from the party and another 1,300 were crossed out of the PUWP membership list.

"Acting in association with party control commissions, respective authorities recalled 272 people from their posts. Other party penalties were meted out to 289 people. Control commissions also held warning talks with some 360 people.

"The fight for the purity of party ranks should not only entail purging the party of people who abused their post or law: The period we are currently going through first of all means the party's increased struggle for the ideological purity and univocality of party members. Control commissions, which stand guard to the statute, have the duty to take a firm stand on symptoms of ideological wavering or capitulation to (?the enemies) of socialism, and on any signs of sectariansism, dogmatism or revisionism.

"This, obviously, has nothing to do with revenge or vengeance, [words indistinct] we firmly oppose. The issues at stake are truth, honesty, and justice."

Penalties Reported

LD171242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1135 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] In the course of the first 3 weeks of martial law, the party control commission of all levels has examined nearly 2,700 cases and has passed the same number of decisions.

Some 1,100 persons have been expelled from the party, while 1,300 have been crossed off the list of PZPR members.

With the participation of the party control commissions the relevant echelons have recalled 272 persons from their posts. Other party penalties have been passed during that period of time against 289 persons. The largest number of party decisions on these matters have been passed in the Voivodships of Legnica, Kielce, Krosno, Katowice and Walbrzych.

This information originates from an interview given to PAP by Tadeusz Nowicki, vice chairman of the Central Party Control Commission.

Siwak on Party Membership

AU142041 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Albin Siwak statement: "The Reason I Joined the Party Was to Guard and Defend Worker's Interests" -- capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Text] WE PUBLISH BELOW A STATEMENT SENT TO US BY PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEMBER ALBIN SIWAK:

Today was the first time the Voivodship Committee of my Warsaw organization met at a plenum. That induced me to meditate about the path covered by us since August 1980 and primarily about the path ahead of us. The pen is not my tool, but I hope to be able to compensate for those shortcomings with sincerity. Sincerity, in my opinion, is among the first values which Poland lacks and the Poles need.

I had many, very many meetings with many enterprise collectives. What has emerged from those conversations and discussions was truth about errors committed by the party, whose leadership forgot what class and what goals a Leninist party ought to serve. What else emerged from those conversations and discussions was truth about the ideological devastation dealt by the political adversary, using every moment of the party's absence to harm workers' interests and socialism.

I will never forget my last meeting before the imposition of martial law. The animosity and bitterness in the audience were extremely painful. They did not trust the party, did not trust the authorities, and also did not trust me. Some 90 percent of the party organization were Solidarity members, and for them only Solidarity was the guarantor of truth and democracy. I was denied even the right to regard myself as a worker. I was looking at them shouting and clenching their fists, and saw myself, because quite recently I was standing, too, with clenched fists, beating my head against the stone wall of stupidity and arrogance, unable to find a chink to squeeze myself in with human injustice and grievance. The demands which I raised, in particular, at the 15th plenum of the Trade Union Central Council needed the fire of a strike to reach the former party and state leadership.

At that meeting, I asked: Do you know my path to the Politburo? Do you believe that I was elected honestly and democratically? Do you remember my speeches at successive Central Committee plenums and at the ninth congress when I spoke critically about some representatives of the supreme party and state authorities? At that time there was nobody to interrupt me, to disturb and to pull me down from the platform. And now let us talk about your situation. You elected your chairman as a delegate to the Solidarity congress. He was one of the few participants in the congress who did not deal with politics and spoke about trade union matters. For example, he said that Z17,000 of basic salary and, in addition, a bonus of Z8,000 monthly were too much for Solidarity staff figures, that even professors did not earn so much. In the sixth minute he was interrupted, because, apparently, he exceeded the time limit. He was not elected to governing bodies and was not even allowed to stay at the congress. Is that the democracy you fight for? Is that the democracy and truth in the name of which claim I am neither a worker nor a Pole?

In your collective, I continued, there are two of my colleagues who, in 1950, were along with me in a unit of the "service to Poland" and shoveled earth onto horse carts.

They are present here, in this hall. I address them: Speak, do I tell the truth?

Those people rose and gave evidence. The Solidarity chairman also confirmed the facts stated by me. But all of us will remember the bitterness of those moments for a long time. How much has been done to incite one worker to grab another worker by the throat, to bite each other to death.

That was precisely why I said at a Central Committee plenum that a very cunning struggle was being waged for the workers and peasant class. Today I would like to repeat once again: We must not allow anyone to manipulate us. We will come to perfect terms, but without any interpreters, advisers and false prophets. We must only believe in ourselves and trust each other. What we need are clean hands, a sober head and a warm heart. And we must love our homeland. That is not much, yet that is all.

The number of people who are aware that, without honest work and social discipline, we will achieve nothing is growing. On the other hand, the homeland is in need. Irrespective of all our divisions, we must not let it down.

We are a proud and ambitious nation. It is not in our nature to stretch out our hands for alms. The party shoulders responsibility for yesterday, but it is also responsible for tomorrow. Aggravating the wound is not the way to provide prospects for our children, to fill the shelves and to restore the feeling of safety. The party has not renounced its responsibility with regard to the people. It belongs to the people, is the most powerful weapon of the workers class. All of us are responsible for the party, but only some of us are guilty before the party. The latter must be brought to account in a workers' party and Leninist manner.

Truly enough, we are now experiencing enormous shortages -- from foodstuffs to heavy equipment and modern technology. But what we need the most are national accord and mutual confidence. Society has been agitated, the workers class split and people divided within their trade groups, living quarters and family circles.

Where then is the line of accord and where does the division line start? I spoke about that at the ninth congress. What opposed and opposes a front of national accord, the forces of progress and democracy, is the united front of external and internal class enemies, the forces of reaction and counterrevolution seeking to turn Poland into experimental grounds in the struggle against socialism. Thus the divisory line runs between society's right and left wings, irrespective of ideology, class origins and organizational affiliation. While desiring to recover confidence and while seeking concord, one cannot escape the questions: With whom, what for and what against? It is impossible, because it is not in our interests, to ever turn martial law into the state of war, because it was precisely the purpose of imposing martial law to enable the Polish people to avoid a fratricidal war.

Solidarity rose from the protest of the workers class. The working people confided in leaders of the new trade union. They believed that the latter would represent their interests, needs and hopes. What happened was the opposite. A great deal has been done to direct the bitterness and anger of the workers class against the workers class, and to settle the crisis not along with the workers class, but at its expense. I protested against that, because the reason I joined the party was to guard and defend workers' interests. It was yesterday, it is today and will always be this.

Contrary to all slander, gossip and insinuation, I have never been an enemy of Solidarity, which does not imply that I regarded the split in the trade union movement as a success of the Polish labor world. I continue to insist that the unity of workers class is a value that can hardly be overestimated. I criticised Solidarity leaders and some figures by first and second name, I criticized them for betraying workers' interests, for seeking to turn the trade union into an opposition political party, for preparing for an armed seizure of power, for acting against socialism, and for preparing, while waving the white-red flag, the most terrible thing that can occur to a nation: fratricidal carnage.

On the other hand, I defended and will defend the post-August conquests, because I myself spent many years fighting for them! But we must once again go back to the August of 1980 and to extract from that protest an authentic workers' current, to purify it from antiworkers and nonworkers' influence, from a nobleman's saber rattling and commercial deals.

The party, its workers main body and workers in party governing bodies at all levels, who have won in the person of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski enormous backing and a true friend, were and are the guarantors of democratic changes in our country and of their socialist nature, the guarantors of leading our country along the socialist path out of the crisis. For me, that is the guarantee that the party leadership will not run away from the masses, and that the regenerated party -- a party freed from opportunists, rascals, selfish people, sycophants and climbers -- will find a way to the workers class, to all working people and to the Polish nation. It depends on ourselves what substance we choose to fill socialism in our country with.

At the fourth plenum, a comrade -- former partisan -- told us the following sotry: While advancing with his unit, he saw a young cowherd continuously hopping on one leg. Intrigued, the comrade came closer, and then the boy unexpectedly burst into tears, while imploring the man not to beat him, and if he had to be beaten, then not on the healthy leg, because in that case he would not be able to mind his cattle. That boy turned out to be one of the six children of a partisan's widow, earning his food by work for other people. The inhumane master, beating him ups, terribly injured his leg. Well, for me socialism is a system under which the stronger must not be cruel to the weaker, the richer to the poorer, and under which children feel safe. It is a system under which there is no hunger or unemployment, and a man has the right to demand respect from another man, from people.

I sometimes hear that I, Albin Siwak, now have the opportunity, after the imposition of martial law, to take my vengeance on Solidarity. For me this is a painful affront. I have always fought openly, face to face. I am unable to stab in the back and have never been guided by vengeful emotions.

Truly enough, I have experienced many difficult moments and even humiliations, which also afflicted people who are close to me. Among the documents found in the [Solidarity] Mazowsze region headquarters there is a detailed record attesting to the plans for my physical liquidation. Well, that lot was being prepared not just for me alone. A list of persons earmarked for killing, individually or along with their whole families, is appallingly long. It is not just former prominent figures -- to be more precise, not primarily prominent figures -- who are on the list. The list includes above all the names of Polish communists whose only fault was that they did not have enough strength and power to free themselves from the cobweb of personal arrangements and connections disgracing both the workers class and its parts. Our duty -- a current party duty -- is to become worthy of our class whose confidence all of us must win honestly and reliably. We have been fighting for the dignity of the party, for the dignity of its members, for the dignity and honor of the Polish communist for 16 months. The future and the shape of socialism in Poland depend on the outcome of that struggle.

At a Politburo session Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "We must go back to the sources of the pure idea and continue to go only along that path." On that path there is room for everyone desiring a better destiny for Poland. However, on that path there is no room for those who have departed so far that their return is simply impossible. The price paid for them by the country, the nation and the party is too high.

Being aware of our patriotic duty and internationalist responsibility, we stretch out our hand to accord. We take into account the fact that today that hand will not be accepted by everybody, and also another fact that there are people to whom anybody who respects himself must not and would not extend his hand.

More From Siwak

LD152338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Current sociopolitical problems of the country -- mainly from the point of view of bringing order to the economy -- as well as the problems of the functioning of the party and the future of the trade union movement, provided the main subject at the meeting of Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo with the Rzeszow region party aktiv. Referring to his previous visit to Rzeszow, during which signals were received that an energetic action is required on the part of the central authorities in order to liquidate chaos and bring order into the country, Albin Siwak stated that patience is necessary in order to fully expose the true counterrevolutionary aspirations and intentions of the Solidarity leaders.

He pointed out that the introduction of martial law was necessary so as to bring order into our life, including life inside the party itself. The chaotic state of social awareness can be overcome more effectively and faster by more energetic efforts by the party in purging its ranks of defeatist, hesitant and bewildered elements. This does not mean, of course, that the same yardstick is to be applied to all party members. A different assessment should be made of the attitude of workers who, after August 1980, trusted the purity and sincerity of the intentions of the new trade union movement leaders and who later found themselves under the constant pressure and influence of these leaders, particularly the influence of the extremist elements in Solidarity.

Alsin Siwak stated that the future character and method of action of trade unions remains, for the time being, an open issue. What is to be sought, above all, at this moment is the assurance of calm, peace and order in the country; at the same time the views, suggestions and remarks from the working class must be heeded continuously.

SIWAK, URBANSKI DISCUSS PARTY TASKS IN ZYRARDOW

LD162010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A ceremonial plenary session of the Zyrardow Municipal Party Committee devoted to the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the town by the Soviet Army has been held. Albin Siwak, member of the Central Committee Politburo; Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission and Janusz Kubasiewic, first secretary of the Skierniewice Municipal Committee, were present at the session. The session was chaired by Jerzy Slonimski, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Zyrardow Municipal Party Committee.

Referring to the events which took place 37 years ago, the problems of the current sociopolitical situation and the role of the party in extricating the country from the crisis were viewed. Albin Siwak stressed that there is room in the party for every honest Pole, for people of science and culture. However, the party must be purged of irresponsible people. But this must not be a witch hunt. The party must work out a program for the entire community which will be based on pure sources of Marxism and Leninism in the near future.

Jerzy Urbanski also spoke about the tasks facing the party. He stressed that the party should proclaim two fundamental truths since it is impossible to come out of the crisis without solid work and without increasing production. Equally, there will be no democracy without social discipline.

Ex-servicemen and veterans of the workers' movement who participated in the plenum, together with the members of the Municipal Committee, adopted a resolution which supports in its entirety the undertakings of the Military Council of National Salvation and have appealed at the same time to the inhabitants of Skierniewice Voivodship to unite in a common front of national accord for the good of the homeland.

WORKERS PARTY MEMBERS OBSERVE 40TH ANNIVERSARY

Higher School 'Scientific' Session

AU151458 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 7 Jan 82 p 2

[PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt interview with Norbert Michta, rector of the PZPR Central Committee's higher school of social sciences, on the 5-6 January Warsaw scientific session to mark the 40th anniversary of the Polish Workers Party -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Who was present at the session?

[Answer] It was attended by about 200 people, including outstanding activists and organizers of the Polish Workers Party, commanders of the partisan units, brigades and districts, as well as historians from various military and civilian higher schools and from research institutes. A large group of the scientists from the workers movement institute of the higher school of social sciences actively participated in the session's work.

[Question] Would you give a most general description of the discussion?

[Answer] It was very rich, comprehensive, courageous and controversial. Speeches made by meritorious activists with a rich life experience alternated with the speeches made by young scientists, who, as you know, are scientifically most inquisitive. This gathering of the creators of People's Poland, professional historians and scientific workers was of enormous importance. The science of the facts, which is the foundation and the point of departure of historical evaluations, involves various viewpoints and varied interpretations of science -- viewpoints and interpretations that are not infrequently controversial. This is how the truth is arrived at. The speeches made by the Polish Workers Party activists reproduced the unique climate and very genuine background of the days long gone by. For example, Wladyslaw Machejek, a famous writer and the secretary of the party committee in Nowy Saca just after the war, made such a speech, which was rich in personal experience and reflections. The same can be said of the speeches made by Ignacy Loga-Sowinski, Franciszek Szlachcic, Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, Edward Osobka-Morawski and those who, it is true, had not participated in party activities during the war, but helped to set up the foundations of People's Poland and to defend state power after liberation. I have in mind here the speech made by Prof Col Tadeusz Walichnowski. I would also like to stress the value of the speeches made by the scientists from the higher school of social sciences, including Bogdan Brzezinski, Tadeusz Sierock, Jan Sobczak and Ryszard Nazarewicz.

I think that we have been able to add to the knowledge of such issues as the relations between the People's Council in Poland and the Polish Workers Party leadership, on the one hand, and the Central Bureau of the Polish Communists, on the other, and as the Polish Workers Party's policy toward trade unions or toward the questions connected with creating the national front in those years. These two issues are of great current significance. It appears that they represent the experience on which one now could draw wholesale.

It is significant that all throughout the session's discussion Wladyslaw Gomulka's leading role, contribution to the Polish Workers Party's program, independence of ideas and courage were highly praised. The discussion also stressed the incorrectness of the accusations leveled at W. Gomulka.

Generally speaking, efforts to apply the values of the Polish Workers Party to the present time are of great significance. In particular, it is worth stressing the patriotism, conscientiousness in work, dedication to the community and the truth-telling inherent in those values. This is of enormous significance, especially insofar as bringing up the young generation is concerned.

[Question] Was it possible to exhaust the subject of the session?

[Answer] No, not yet, because there are problems requiring further research. Besides, it is never possible to answer all questions relating to history. That is why the current research into the genesis and program of the Polish Workers Party is still continuing. I would like to stress in this connection that our session was dominated by the spirit of truth, no matter how bitter. I think that this is the beginning of a new period of renewal in our party. The PZPR, which is to run the process of renewal, must profess new values. The PZPR is a party which must change and must transform itself internally. It should profess firm values, ones that have passed the test of history. The 7-year period of the activities of the Polish Workers Party represents just such a treasurehouse of values. History does not repeat itself, but come of its values are permanent, and this is why we deem it most necessary to publish the materials produced by our session. We are altogether in favor of publishing a history of the Polish Workers Party.

Grzyb Attends Meeting

LD161954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Our correspondent Zdzislaw (Hek) informs us that functions and meetings are taking place in Radom Voivodship in connection with the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Polish Workers Party. The leadership of the Radom Municipal Party Committee met today with a group of several dozen former Polish Workers Party activists who fought against the Hitlerite invaders during the most difficult period of the occupation. The participants included (Piotr Mularski), former secretary of a Polish Workers Party cell in the Radom lands, and (Czeslaw Kutyla), one of the first postwar secretaries of the Radom Municipal Polish Workers Party Committee. Zofia Grzyb, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, took part in a meeting. She conveyed to the former Polish Workers Party activists expressions of respect and recognition of their unyielding stance during those difficult years.

ORZECHOWSKI ATTENDS KIELCE PARTY MEETING 16 JAN

LD162356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Bugoslaw (Sek) report from Kielce]

[Text] Plenary session of the Voivodship party committee was held in Kielce today under the chairmanship of Voivodship Committee First Secretary Maciej Lubczynski to discuss the tasks in the current political situation in the country and the region. Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski took part in the plenary session. As was pointed out in the executive report -- and this was confirmed by numerous representatives of various milieux who rose to speak during the discussion -- the voivodship party organization in Kielce is beignning to recover its strength and militancy. This is proved by productive and social initiatives, including the setting up of committees of national salvation and social commissions.

Such commissions are already functioning actively in places including the 'Iskra' roller bearing factory in Kielce, the Starachowice truck factory, the Marceli Nowotkow foundry in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski and the Polish state railways junction in Kielce. Central Committee Secretary Marian Crzechowski, referring to the voices in the discussion which assessed the situation following the introduction of martial law, stated that only one battle has been won, while a long campaign for socialist renewal and for getting the country out of the crisis lies before us. If the PZPR wishes to recover its identity and credibility, it must achieve social justice. It was acknowledged that the main tasks for the voivodship party organization -- and this found expression in the resolution that was adopted -- are a further consolidation of the party ranks, purging them of superfluous people who lack ideology. The totality of the political activity pursued by all party links ought to be dominated by the supreme goal of achieving national accord, supporting complete implementation of the program of socialist renewal of life and of extricating the country from the crisis.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS MEETING ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD132036 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of economic secretaries of PZPR voivodship committees was held today. It was attended by Marian Wozniak, secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting discussed the party's tasks resulting from the current economic problems, particularly the introduction of the economic reform and preparations for reform of retail prices.

Marian Wozniak said in the discussion that the method for making price changes and conditions for compensation must take into consideration the principle of protecting low-earning groups.

The meeting was also attended by economic secretaries of party organizations from numerous ministries and central offices.

Minister [in charge of economic reform] Wladyslaw Baka spoke about the implementation of the economic reform.

PZPR POLITBURO'S MESSNER HOLDS KATOWICE MEETINGS

LD132122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, held meeting in Bytom devoted to the tasks of party work and problems close to people's hearts. During discussions with the executive of the town committee and secretaries of the biggest party organizations in town enterprises, and subsequently during a meeting with the aktiv of the Rozbark colliery, dozens of matters which party members have to tackle every day were mentioned. There is no return to previous mistakes nor can there be a return to the state existing before 13 December, it was said.

There can be no room in the party for people who put their own, private affairs above social goals. We prove this by everyday hard work, not by declarations, it was emphasized in Bytom.

Party Cooperation Session

LD161722 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and PZPR first secretary in Katowice has participated in a session of the voivodship commission for cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL in Katowice. The most important actions that sould be undertaken jointly to normalize work and living conditions in Katowice voivodship were discussed.

MESSNER MEETS COUNCIL OF STATE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

LD161516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Professor Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice today visited the deputy chairman of the Council of State, Maj Gen Jerzy Zietek. During their cordial conversation the current problems of the socioeconomic life in Poland and the Katowice voivodship were touched upon. Zbigniew Messner conveyed his wishes of best health and long life for General Zietek.

LODZ PZPR STUDIES ECONOMIC REFORM PROBLEMS

LD142244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The economic reform was the subject of a consultative session organized today in Lodz, with the participation of Tadeusz Czechowicz, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the PZPR Ldoz Committee. Directors and secretaries of party organizations from the town's largest industrial enterprises took part. They described the problems encountered while running the new system. Explanations were given by Andrze Wroblewski, ministerial adviser for matters of economic reform. The course of the discussion showed that a considerable number of unclear points continue to exist in the matter of reform. There is a lack of certain executive instructions; nor is knowledge of the tasks of the functioning of the economic mechanisms in the new conditions of complete independence sufficiently widespread.

KOWLCZYK ADDRESSES SD CHAIRMEN'S MEETING

LD142242 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2125 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the SD Central Committee, Deputy Premier Edward Kowlczyk, has taken part in a session of chairmen of the echelons of the metropolitian organization of the party. During the meeting the successful cooperation between the parties was pointed out. It was also said that the statutory work of the circles of the SD had been renewed. Actions are being taken to support harmony and order.

Rising to speak during the disucssion, Edward Kowalczyk stated that the SD had entered the stage of genuine partnership and participation in the political life of the country.

PZPR, ZSL, SD DEPUTIES CLUBS TO MEET 25 JAN

LD151832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Deputies Club will take place at 0900 on 25 January in the Central Committee building, the ZSL Deputies' Club will meet on the same day, also at 0900, in the Sejm building, in the columnar hall. The SD Deputies' Club meeting will be held on 25 January at 1000 in the Sejm building.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI

15 Jan Meeting

LD161022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On Friday, January 15, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received at Snagov Mieczyslav Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Boleslaw Koperski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Bucharest, was also present.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute on behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the CC of the PUWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski be conveyed his cordial salute.

The joint wish was highlighted during the talks to expand the Romanian-Polish manysided cooperation, in the interest of the two peoples, of socialist construction in Romania and Poland, of the general cause of socialism, collaboration and peace in the world.

During the interview, Mieczyslav Rakowski informed of the situation in Poland. In that context, the guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the political position adopted by the Romanian party and state in connection with the situation in Poland, namely that the Poles can and must solve the problems confronting their country by themselves without any outside immixture.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stand on the situation in Poland. The Romanian party and state leader stressed on that occasion too that the problems in Poland concerned the Polish people and the political forces in Poland, inclusive of the Polish United Workers' Party, that it was in the interest of the Polish people and of the European peoples -- given the role Poland plays in Europe -- of its socialist development and of the strengthening of its national independence and sovereignty that that country be left to solve its problems by itself, without any outside interference. Nicolae Ceausescu expressed once again his confidence that the Polish people would succeed in overcoming the serious difficulties in Poland, that it rested with it to solve the problems confronting its country, to ensure the recovery of the economy, the consolidation of social order and discipline, the furtherance of Poland's socialist development, the enhancement of its role in the international life.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Warsaw Reports Agreement

LD152130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Polish-Romanian economic cooperation commission, who has been in Romania since yesterday.

Issues concerning relations between the two countries, particularly economic matters, were discussed during the cordial, friendly meeting. Mieczyslaw Rakowski expressed thanks for the Romanian Communist Party leadership's understanding of Poland's economic and political situation. As a result of talks conducted at the deputy premier level, representatives of both countries' foreign trade ministries signed an agreement providing for increased deliveries of Romanian products to Poland.

Rakowski Departure 16 Jan

AU161716 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Talks between Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Comrade Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, ended today in Bucharest. The Polish guest left the capital city today.

SCINTEIA VIEWS POLISH SITUATION, 'TRUE FRIENDS'

AU161512 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 16 Jan 82

["In the Interests of Peace, Collaboration and Detente in Europe and in the World" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES) -- The Polish People Should Be Allowed To Solve Their Problems by Themselves, Without Outside Immixture --

Under the above headline, daily SCINTEIA of January 16 prints the following article:

The Romanian people, the broad quarters of public opinion in Socialist Romania attentively follow the development in Poland, harbouring the confidence that any progress on the path of normalization of the situation will have special importance both for the friendly country's socio-political evolution and for the political climate on the continent as a whole. The news coming from the Polish People's Republic shows that at present the Polish United Workers' Party, the country's government, the political and social forces in that country act in ever closer unity, resolved to ensure the overcoming of the difficulties, the improvement of the socio-economic situation, in view of providing conditions for ending the state of emergency, for the resumption of the course of democratic development and the normalization of the activity all over Poland.

Socialist Romania, the Romanian Communist Party have declared most firmly for the problems of Poland to be settled by the Polish people themselves, without any foreign immixture. It should however be said that precisely under these circumstances, when the Polish people act ever more firmly in order to self-dependently solve their own issues, declarations are made in a series of countries in the West and measures are suggested which are not at all of a nature to help the efforts for the normalization of the situation in Poland. On the contrary they can only raise fresh obstacles and difficulties in settling the issues, and deepen still more the difficulties the Polish people have to cope with. Thus, measures are envisaged with a character of economic boycott, pressures are attempted, and "advices" intended to impose on Polish authorities a line and conduct. Fitting in this context are the measures adopted of late by the U.S. administration, as well as the recent measures presented in the Brussels declaration of the NATO special ministerial session -- actions of a nature to directly affect all citizens of Poland, to hamper the efforts for economic rehabilitation and the normalization of the situation in that country, to amplify the international tension.

Our people have learnt with deep worry about these measures which they consider to be incompatible with the rules of international law. Obviously, they account for inadmissible violations of the principles of independence and non-immixture in other state's internal affairs. Nobody, no state or group of states has or can arrogate to itself the right to dictate to another independent and sovereign state the way of solving its internal problems. Nobody may officially prescribe to another government whom to discuss with, what measures to adopt and what not to adopt. It is known that the immixture in the other's internal affairs is a basic, essential principle of the international relations and any violation of this principle can only generate tension, running counter to the spirit of detente, to the interests of good coexistence, collaboration and understanding among peoples.

Naturally, views, opinions on the events in one country or another may differ. There are questions waiting for solution in various countries, both in Europe and on other continents and in connection with the way of action for their settlement the appreciations may differ. Yet, Romania has always been convinced that one may not assume the right to consider one's opinions as compulsory and try to impose one's own viewpoints on the ways of settlement, exerting pressure and reviving the obsolete practices of the policy of immixture and dictate.

Obviously, such practices go in flagrant contradiction with the norms of international law, are quite incompatible with the provisions of the UN Charter, of the Helsinki Final Act on which all European states as well as the U.S. have laid down their signatures, hence also those states that try now openly to intervene in the Polish people's internal affairs. Such attempts can only raise new obstacles in the path of overcoming the problems in Poland, and render the normalization in the country more complicated.

Likewise, it should be stressed it is impossible that such measures be of no consequence for the intensification of the international tension, as they run counter to the people's aspirations after lessening the tension on the continent, after doing everything possible for the year 1982 to mark a switch toward resuming and furthering the course of detente and collaboration. There are already acute pending issues enough in Europe and in general in the world, so that reason calls for abstension from any action of a nature to render the existing state of affairs still more complicated.

As stressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Socialist Romania, even before the NATO council session, on the New Year's Eve, "Unfortunately complications have come about in Europe too, and of late a series of positions have been adopted which directly contradict the principles of detente, the principles endorsed in common by the signatory countries of the Helsinki documents. Economic sanctions and all kind of measures are resorted to again, which can only worsen the relations in Europe and worldwide and raise fresh obstacles in the path of detente."

As to the Romanian people, through the voice of the most authorized representative of the nation, through the words of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the party, they have expressed from the very beginning their confidence that the Polish people, by acting in close unity, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, do have the necessary forces and capability to overcome the crisis and ensure the socialist, democratic development of the country on the road of progress and welfare, of freedom and independence. Of course, speaking of the endorsement of the exception measures and the declaration of the state of emergency, it would have been far better if one would not have come to such measures. But, given the situation, it was better that the action was taken by Poland's legal authorities themselves, ending the anarchic manifestations, the tendencies of desintegration of the state, avoiding an internal confrontation towards which some quarters in Poland were pushing and which might have had most tragical, incalculable consequences. Socialist Romania's firm, clear-cut and principled position is that -- to the benefit of the Polish people and in tune with the interests of understanding, collaboration and detente in Europe -- nothing should be done that might lead to the aggravation of the situation in Poland, to the continuation of the crisis, to a delay in lifting the exceptional measures endorsed, to curbing the efforts for economic rehabilitation.

Under the circumstances, when arming grows more intensive and the international tension mounts, everything possible should be done in order to prevent the attention of the peoples, of the world public opinion from being diverted toward peripheral issues which are related to one country or another's internal affairs and which can and must be solved by their own peoples, by virtue of their sovereign rights to decide their fate by themselves. It is a vital necessity that the peoples focus their attention on and ever more firmly work for the settlement of the fundamental issues on which mankind's peace and security actually depend, such as the halting of the arms race and the accomplishment of disarmament, the removal of the war danger, the lessening of tension and enhancement of inter-state confidence, the development of the relations of international collaboration, the defence of all nation's right to life, to free existence and independent development.

The Polish people's interests, the imperatives of normalization in that country, of resuming the national dialogue and of Poland's development on the road of the principles of socialist democracy, as well as the demands of strengthening the international confidence call for the renunciation of the measures of interference in the Polish people's affairs. The true friends of the Polish people ought to help them out of the crisis, to assist them in their efforts for ensuring the normalization of the life of the political, social and public organizations instead of inflicting on them more difficulties through economic pressures and discriminations. The true friends of the Polish people can only be those who declare for and back the constructive orientation of the political and social forces that wish and work for Poland's socialist independent development, those who contribute to the strengthening of the unity and collaboration of all these forces.

The Romanian people, as sincere friends of the Polish people, express once more their hope that the latter, by acting in close unity, by channelling their efforts towards economic rehabilitation, towards strengthening the social order and discipline, and rallying ever more closely all political and social forces that campaign for socialist democratic development of the country, will manage, under the PUWP leadership, to solve through their problems, to ensure Poland's advance on the road of progress, the regaining of their due dignified place in the general concert of the nations, thus meaning also an important contribution to the cause of international peace and collaboration, of detente and understanding in Europe and worldwide.

REPORTAGE OF 14-17 JAN VISIT OF BCP'S ZHIVKOV

Talks With Ceausescu 14 Jan

AU151038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] [During his talks with Todor Zhivkov on 14 January] Nicolae Ceausescu extended, in behalf of the Romanian party and state leadership a warm welcome to Romania to Todor Zhivkov, expressing satisfaction at meeting him again and continuing the traditional friendly dialogue on matters of mutual interest. Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the confidence that the understandings to be reached during the current talks would open up -- just like all previously made decisions -- fruitful prospects to the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration both bilaterally and in the sphere of international life.

Todor Zhivkov thanked cordially for the invitation to visit Romania and expressed in turn satisfaction at meeting again Nicolae Ceausescu, stressing that the measures established together would ensure the further development of the bilateral relations to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace. The distinguished guest pointed out that he had the pleasant mission to convey a warm salute to the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, from the Political Bureau of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

During the first round of talks they analyzed the evolution of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations. The chairman for the two countries of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian government commission on economic and technico-scientific collaboration presented accounts on the stage of fulfilment of the measures established at summit level.

Referring to the way of unfolding of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov emphasized with satisfaction the fact that the understandings achieved were translated into life thus ensuring the development and deepening of the friendly collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. It was appreciated that the current and future development of the socialist economies of Romania and Bulgaria created most congenial conditions for the promotion, at ever higher levels, of the bilateral collaboration. Emphasis was placed on both parties' determination to work for making better use of the existing possibilities to the end of intensifying and diversifying the Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation on multiple planes.

The same afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov had an exchange of views on current questions of international life.

Special attention was paid to the evolution of the situation on the European Continent, where there is now a large concentration of nuclear weapons which spell danger at the life of the peoples in this geographic zone and the world over. Starting from these realities they considered that everything ought to be done in order to halt the emplacement of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent, for the withdrawl of the existing missiles, for a passage to the reduction of the arsenals and the building of a Europe without nuclear weapons. Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov pointed out that Romania and Bulgaria declared most resolutely for the halting of the arms race, for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament above all.

Likewise, the need was pointed to, for the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, so that it may actuate the coherent implementation of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, may decide on the organization of the conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe and ensure the follow-up of the process of engineering European security and cooperation.

The two party and state leaders stressed that both countries -- as Balkan states -- were profoundly interested in actively collaborating for a climate of confidence and peace to be entrenched in the Balkans, for the development of broad bilateral and multilateral collaboration, for the turning of this region into a zone of good neighbourhood and peaceful cooperation, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

At the same time they pointed to the importance of intensifying the efforts for the tension and conflicts, all interstate disputed issues to be solved only by peaceful, negotiated means, while doing everything possible for ruling force and threat with force out of international life.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of full mutual understanding and esteem.

Talks Continue 15 Jan

AU161547 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES) -- Official talks continued at Snagov House on January 15 between Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During the new round of talks the existing possibilities, ways and means of more powerfully developing the Romanian-Bulgarian relations on multiple planes were thoroughly examined just as of strengthening the cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria in the international arena. It was agreed that the steady expansion of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria was in the interest of the two neighbor and friendly countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of full understanding and mutual esteem.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again with Todor Zhivkov on Friday evening after the talks during a dinner which proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem that characterize the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, the relations between the two party and state leaders. The dinner was attended by the members of the two delegations that took part in the talks.

Luncheon in Tirgoviste

AU151825 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Summary] After visiting several industrial units in Tirgoviste municipality, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov attended a luncheon given in their honor by the Dimbovita County party committee. Florea Ristache, first secretary of the county party committee, raised a toast on this occasion and warmly welcomed the two party-state leaders to Tirgoviste municipality and Dimbovita County. In his reply, Todor Zhivkov said that "his current visit to Romania is part and parcel of traditional Romanian-Bulgarian summit meetings. He stressed the contribution made by the two party-state leaders to expanding relations of cooperation between Romania and Bulgaria. Romania is currently in third place in Bulgaria's foreign trade activities, something which creates favorable premises for further developing friendly relations of cooperation in various fields of activity. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the conviction that this new meeting with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will mark a new step forward in the evolution of bilateral ties to the mutual benefit of the two countries."

Comrade Todor Zhivkov then spoke about favorable impressions gained from this visit to Dimbovita County, wished the county inhabitants new success in their activity and "toasted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the friendship binding our peoples."

After the luncheon, the two party-state leaders left Tirgoviste for Bucharest.

16 Jan Activities

AU162031 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, continued today at Snagov House. On this occasion, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov briefed each other on the progress of the socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria and on the activities of party bodies and organizations and all the working people in the two countries to implement the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and the 12th BCP Congress to attain the targets of the respective 5-year plans. In this respect, they highlighted the successes attained by the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples in developing and modernizing the economy, ensuring the flourishing of science, art and culture and raising the material and intellectual living standard. They assessed that the outstanding results attained by Romania and Bulgaria in building socialism are a durable foundation for fruitfully developing the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, to the benefit of both neighboring and friendly peoples and countries and in the interest of the cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

The two party-state leaders also continued their exchange of views on topical issues of the international political life and of the communist and workers movement. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem.

Answering Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's invitation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov participated today in a hunting party in Dimbovita County forest. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov then attended a hunters' luncheon.

After the conclusion of the official talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner for Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The dinner proceeded in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding and mutual esteem in which the dialogue between the two party-state leaders was conducted and the entire visit of the high-ranking Bulgarian guest to our country proceeded.

Departure Ceremony

AU171421 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria ended the friendship visit paid to our country at the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The departure ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport, which was festively decorated with portraits of the two party-state leaders and flags of the two countries. An honor guard stood at attention. The national anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria were played. Comrade Todor Zhivkov took his leave of the Romanian officials who had come to see him off, among them Comrades Virgil Cazacu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Stefan Andrei, Emilian Dobrescu, as well as members of the RCP Central Committee and of the government and generals. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly took leave of Comrade Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, Milko Balev, and the other Bulgarian officials. A group of Pioneers gave Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov flowers. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov made their farewells at the aircraft steps, warmly shook hands and embraced. Thousands of working people present at the airport cheered at length for Romanian-Bulgarian friendship, thus expressing their satisfaction with the results of this new summit meeting and their conviction that the visit marked a new page in the chronicle of the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian relations which will continuously develop and expand in the interests of the two countries and the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace in the world.

Daily on Treaty Anniversary

AU161548 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Jan (AGERPRES) -- An article marking 34 years since the conclusion of the first treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance between Romanian and Bulgaria, in the January 16 issue of daily SCINTEIA reads inter alia:

A document of great importance, the first of the kind concluded by Romania after the establishment of people's power, the Romanian-Bulgarian treaty, concluded on January 16, 1948, provided a framework congenial for the development and deepening, in the new historic conditions, of the traditional relations of friendship and good neighborliness between the two countries.

The provisions of the document concluded in 1948 have been enriched and developed in the new treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance signed in 1970 by Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. The newspaper features the evolution of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic, cultural and scientific relations, mentioning that the volume of commercial exchanges has doubled in the past quinquennium as to the preceding one and in the current quinquennium it is to grow 2.3 times. Within the economic links, the share grows continually of the products made by cooperation and specialization in production.

Likewise, Romania and Bulgaria actively collaborate in international life, declaring for the development of a climate of security, peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over for the halting of the arms race and the accomplishment of disarmament, for the entrenchment of equitable inter-state relations, for constructive solutions to be given to the complex issues facing mankind at present.

The decisive factor of the continuous development on multiple planes of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration is made by the relations of fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party with an important role being played by the frequent meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov, meetings that have become a most fruitful practice.

MEDIA SPECULATES ON ALBANIAN PARTY SPLIT, PURGES

Hoxha Not Shown On TV

AU150832 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Adil Carcani, new chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, is expected to present his cabinet to the Albanian People's Assembly today. Yesterday, as Tirana radio reports, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP, proposed Carcani on behalf of the AWP Central Committee. In a brief explanation submitted to deputies, Enver Hoxha said that Carcani is considered capable and that he has great experience in the work of the party and state, and that Carcani has constantly waged a struggle to implement and to defend the Marxist ideology of the Albanian party.

However, the television program at 1900 GMT last night did not show Enver Hoxha at the rostrum at the moment when he asked deputies to appoint Carcani as chairman.

Causes of Split in Leadership

LD141248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1107 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- The mysterious death of Mehmet Shehu is probably only the beginning of an accounting at the state and party top of Albania, the poorest European country confronted with enormous economic difficulties, writes the Belgrade daily BORBA in today's edition.

The paper's attention focuses on the Albanian People's Assembly session convened for today. From the scanty information on preparations for the session the paper draws the conclusion that assembly committees have been busy lately working on drafts for the 1982 state plan and budget and for the 7th five-year plan of Albania's development.

BORBA considers that today's Assembly session in Tirana can be expected to shed at least some more light on the "increasingly vague situation" in Albania. The daily notes that the disclosure of the split in the Albanian leadership coincided with the debates on and adoption of a new five-year plan.

The Belgrade daily writes that part of world's newspapers has accepted the explanation that disagreements on the further economic development are the cause of the current conflicts in Albania, while all agree that the core of the conflict should be traced to "Albania's opening at the foreign political level."

BORBA maintains, however, that regardless of the importance of the opening for the future development of Albania, to explain the split in the Albanian top leadership exclusively by this means to oversimplify the essence of the conflict.

BORBA therefore concludes that the "cracks in unity," although evidently concealed, could be perceived especially by comparing the two main reports submitted by Hoxha and Shehu at the November congress of the Albanian Party of Labour.

While the first secretary of the APL called for heightened ideological purity and for the elimination of small-holder mentality and remnants of capitalism, Shehu warned of problems and difficulties in the economy. While Hoxha championed the confiscation of even the smallest plots of land from the peasants, Shehu, according to BORBA underlined the necessity of "improving social relations in the village."

Enver Hoxha's thesis at the Albanian party congress was that the policy pursued and road taken by Albania and the Albanian Party of Labour were the only correct ones. In his speech Shehu warned that the "planned level of the workers' living standard had not been achieved but that it rose in accordance with the existing possibilities and within the limits allowed by the development of our economy."

In this context BORBA wonders whether Shehu's cautious words in fact hinted at the actual situation in Albania, described by Italian papers as "terrible."

BORBA asks whether Shehu's fate could be clarified by the fact that his evaluations at the congress about the situation in Albania and its possible development had differed from those of Hoxha's. The paper observes that Shehu apparently was alone in having indicated the necessity of change when he said that "there can be no socialism, no matter how well-developed the productive forces are, if socialist relations of production move backwards."

BORBA adds that Shehu had seen a way out of the chaotic economic situation in still greater unity, even though he claimed early last November that the "communists and the Albanian people are now as united as a 'steel fist'".

In this, the paper concludes, he was soon proved wrong by the events and by his tragic end.

'Political Murder' of Shehu

LD141738 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Albanian language daily RILINDJA published in Pristina, the Yugoslav province of Kosovo, writes in the (?Thursday) issue that the forthcoming session of the People's Assembly of Albania might provide an explanation of changes in the internal situation and fermentations in the Tirana leadership.

RILINDJA maintains that the circumstances of Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu's "suicide" on December 18 leave no doubt that involved is a "political murder."

The Albanian authorities then announced that Shehu had committed suicide at a moment of "nervous breakdown." The Tirana regime did not (?allow) any signs of mourning to be manifested for the "number two man" in the narrow hierarchy of (?the most) isolated country in the world.

Rumours have of recent been circulating in the world that leader of the Albanian party Enver Hoxha has been murdered. Observers note that the article on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania in the party daily ZERI I POPULLIT devoted markedly (?less) attention to Enver Hoxha than usual.

RILINDJA notes that with the departure of Prime Minister Shehu illusions about the Albanian leadership's "cohesion" have been dispersed.

The daily warns of the possibility for the Albanian Assembly session to again try to blame the situation in the country on the [words indistinct], social imperialists and revisionists" who seek to exert pressure on "the sole country in the world with genuine socialism," as the Albanian leadership describes itself.

RILINDJA recalls that purges in the Albanian leadership always took place before important political meetings. The victims of the purges were later declared responsible for the grave economic and political situation in the country.

Fecor Shehu Replaced

LD152100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1920 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 January (TANJUG) -- The replacement of Albanian Minister of the Interior Fecor Shehu, the nephew of former chairman of the Council of Ministers Mehmet Shehu, corrobarates the numerous conclusions that Mehmet Shehu did not commit suicide, as was then officially announced, but that his recent death was a result of a conflict within the Albanian state and party leadership.

Fecor Shehu's replacement represents the most important change in the new Albanian Government. The new government was formed today by Adil Carcani, Tirana radio reported.

Carcani became the chairman of the Council of Ministers after he was personally recommended by first secretary of the Albanian party Enver Hoxha in the People's Assembly yesterday.

Another official who does not figure in Adil Carcani's new government is Haki Toska, hitherto minister of finance.

In accounting the list of members of his new government Adil Carcani did not set forth the reasons for the topc change in the Ministry of the Interior and finance, nor specified whether the replaced ministers would take over new duties. [sentence as received]

In expounding yesterday the programme of Albania's internal and foreign policy, Prime Minister Carcani said that Albania's policy towards Yugoslavia "was defined and clearly explained at the 8th congress of the Albanian Party of Labour."

POLITIKA ATTACKS NATO SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

AU141411 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[D.J. Radenkovic commentary: "Pressure From Brussels"]

[Text] The decisions of the extraordinary session of the Atlantic pact ministerial council in Brussels represent one of those international actions whose real meaning and practical effects differ from the proclaimed intentions and from the arguments used in that connection. The NATO member countries have agreed to undertake far-reaching economic sanctions and other restrictive measures against Poland and the Soviet Union as their answer to the recent introduction of martial law in Poland. They claim that these decisions have been to help the Polish people and to defend democracy in international relations. Making even only an elementary examination of the matter, it is easy to see that all that can only inflict multiple damages on the Poles and that, in addition to that, must necessarily cause a further strong intensification of tension in the international situation and a further deepening of the bloc conflicts. In this connection it is an old truth, verified by bitter experiences, that whatever moves the world farther away from a stable peace and calm does not serve the cause of real democracy and human freedoms.

The bloc accord in Brussels obviously represents a heavy blow to an already visibly shaken detente. Operating with economic sanctions to exert pressure and force some desired political results is certainly one of the methods which cause the greatest damage to the process of relaxation of tension, the practice of coexistence and the spirit of international cooperation. And placing in the dock not only Poland and the Soviet Union but also all East European regimes undoubtedly indicates the resurrection of a fierce ideological confrontation. The announcement that the negotiations on missile weapons might also be further paralyzed shows the negative consequences connected with the present Western attitude. Naturally, the dogmatic forces and ideas of the other side can use that as a godsend "slogan." All that indisputably and inevitably leads to the known nightmare of contemporary mankind, the cold war.

It is all too obvious that the planned measures will inevitably even further aggravate the enormous hardships of the Poles during the period of their gravest trials. There are plans to suspend the talks on the method of payment of Poland's debts this year even in the event that their payment is not delayed. In 1982 Poland should repay $10 billion(!). It has been announced that all credits, with the exception of those for food purchases, will be stopped and Poland should apparently find $6 billion for regular imports and to meet the interest payments and the other most basic economic needs. Threats are being made to stop trade at a time when Poland has been on the brink of an economic catastrophe already for a long time. Alexander Haig said that the Atlantic pact's decisions have been motivated by a desire to alleviate the position of the Polish people; putting it as mildly as possible, this is an extremely strange way of reaching that necessary goal.

Martial law and the strict military control of public life certainly involve a sharp restriction of civil freedoms and rights, do not provide any real opportunity to solve the combined dramatic problems of Poland and graphically reflect the depth of the crisis in which its party finds itself. But it is incomprehensible and unacceptable to believe -- or to pretend to believe -- that a gross intensification of the bloc pressure, as an answer to the bloc pressure from the other side, will bring a "democratic renewal" to that exhausted country. On the contrary. Inflaming the interbloc confrontation around Poland can only magnify its troubles, narrow its room for maneuvering to the extreme limits, deepen its tragedy and, simultaneously, threaten peace in Europe and the world. The bloc logic is not a suitable method for preparing prescriptions for complex, sensitive and difficult situations such as the Polish situation today.

In Brussels, it was Reagan's "sharp American line" that really triumphed over the prudence, reservations and realistic considerations of some West European allies. Only the socialist government of little Greece separated its voice from the thunder of interbloc accusations. The Brussels decisions are presented as a shining example of Western unity plucked out of diffused differences and yet, what is involved is something much more prosaic, a typical bloc lineup in a crisis atmosphere in which the will of the leading superpower played the decisive role. This time, Western Europe, which has no interest in inter-European conflicts and is more sensitive to European realities, mainly followed the simplified vision brought over from the other side of the ocean. In this connection Washington, which stubbornly protects the military dictatorships in Latin America, does not have any special moral pretext to be horrified at the military administration in Warsaw. And a comparison of the present Polish case with the European risks and retreats on the eve of World War II visibly suffers from a lack of conviction, that is, from the ailment that affects all forced historical comparisons. It is said that in this manner the West strives to "preserve the confidence that it enjoys in the world," but such confidence must be defended by a realistic concern for peace and not by digging a block chasm.

What Poland, Europe and mankind need in difficult times is not a spectacular strategy of increasing tension and a war of accusations and revenge, which can turn into a war with guns and missiles, but a general, rational and patient effort to create a climate of international understanding and durable peace, the most favorable climate for the advancement of freedoms. The road to cold war leads nowhere but to its own absurdity.

USSR SIGNS TRADE PROTOCOL IN BELGRADE 15 JAN

LD151812 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 January (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchanges will this year exceed seven billion dollars.

Under a protocol signed here today, mutual exchanges are to total close to 6.1 billion dollars, some 3.2 billion of which to be accounted by exports from Yugoslavia and about 2.9 billion by imports from the Soviet Union.

It is expected that another billion dollars will this year be realized on the basis of credit cooperation and other transactions.

Under the protocol, Yugoslavia will continue deliveries of machine tools, electrical and other equipment. Yugoslavia will also deliver to the Soviet Union ships, equipment for nuclear power plants, metallurgical equipment, furniture, footwear, ready to wear, knitwear, non-ferrous metals and meat.

Yugoslavia will import from the Soviet Union equipment for energy facilities, building and mining machines, automobiles, machine tools and other equipment. The most important by the value will be the import of energy raw materials -- petroleum, natural gas and cooking coal.

EGYPT'S BUTRUS GHALI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD141720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Belgrade this evening at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

At Surcin Airport the Egyptian minister was welcomed by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and several other officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Kraigher Receives Ghali 15 Jan

LD151908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1522 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The Egyptian minister presented a message and conveyed greetings from President Husni Mubarak. The greetings were reciprocated on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, which also sent its best wishes to the Egyptian people.

A long conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere, and the meeting was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mamduh Mustafa 'Abd al-Razzaq, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and others. Minister of State Butrus Ghali briefed President Sergej Kraigher on the Egyptian appraisal of the current situation in the Middle East and on Egypt's views, intentions and steps in connection with the crisis in the area. The message deals in particular with the readiness of the Arab Republic of Egypt to make a contribution to the Movement of the Nonaligned countries in the present situation in the world.

In connection with the situation in the Middle East, Sergej Kraigher stressed the need to put a stop to Israel's aggressive action and deny the use of the results of its aggressive policy which it had so far pursued. Stressing the need to recognize the inviolable right of the Palestinian people -- which was legitimately represented by the PLO -- to self-determination and its own state, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, underlined Yugoslavia's consistent adherence to the nonaligned countries' jointly-held view on a peaceful, just, all-embracing and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis within the framework of the United Nations. This view calls for solidarity between and unity of action of the Arab countries on a principled basis in the spirit of the policy of nonalignment. Every effort in that direction deserves full support. Proceeding from all that, Yugoslavia is following with great attention and supporting all the efforts aimed -- in keeping with the above-mentioned aims -- at overcoming the crisis and developing better relations in that sensitive area.

The conversation also dealt with other topical problems of very complex international relations, showing the necessity to increase the unity of action of nonaligned countries in implementing the original principles and pursuing the policy of nonalignment in its own and broader interests. This need is all the more important because of the high hopes pinned on the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in Baghdad and its contribution to the further successful realization of the policy of nonalignment. The talks dealt with other topical problems in the world and in particular with the problem of international economic relations.

Stress was laid on Yugoslavia's and Egypt's readiness to continue to promote their relations and cooperation in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the attainment of the goals of the policy of nonalignment.

Talks With Vrhovec 16 Jan

LD162202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1739 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The strained international situation requires an intensified activity by the nonaligned countries which should still more contribute to strengthening peace and security in the world and to overcoming crises.

The above assessment was made at today's talks between Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs.

The Egyptian diplomatist is closing his four-day visit to Belgrade tomorrow.

Vrhovec and Ghali interchanged opinions on trends in the development of the policy and Movement of Nonalignment and on nonaligned tasks in relation to their forthcoming activities. In speaking about the Madrid meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Vrhovec particularly emphasized the activities of the group of neutral and nonaligned countries which, on the strength of its constructive activities, contributes to overcoming the existing international tension and helps with the promotion of detente.

Both sides expressed their wish for strengthening bilateral relations, stressing that many unused possibilities are to be found particularly in the field of economic cooperation.

Press Conference Held

LD161922 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Israel will certainly withdraw from Sinai on 26 April this year as planned, and I also hope that it will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This was stated tonight by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

At a press conference in Belgrade held at the end of his visit to Yugoslavia, Ghali expressed satisfaction over his talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. He said that the talks had dealt with nonaligned activities and bilateral relations.

Referring to the letter from Egyptian President Mubarak, which he conveyed to the president of the SFRY Presidency Kraigher, Ghali said that it also concerned nonaligned activities and the situation in the Middle East.

Ghali Departs 17 Jan

LD171200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1133 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, left our country this morning. At Belgrade Airport he was seen off by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and a group of high-ranking officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

CPCZ DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO BELGRADE

Meeting With Janzic 11 Jan

LD112316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- Executive Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic and the member of a Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delegation today discussed the development of cooperation between the LCY and the CP of Czechoslovakia. The delegation is in Yugoslavia for the purpose of adjusting this and next year's programme of cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. It is led by deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department Frantisek Chlad.

Agreements Reached

LD122116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks with the representatives of the CPCZ led by Frantisek Chlad, deputy director of the Central Committee International Affairs Department. During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the socio-economic development of the two countries and on the activity of the LCY and of the CPCZ on the domestic plane. Views were also exchanged on the international situation and on topical questions in the workers' movement.

Dusan Lazic, a senior official in the international section of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also had talks with CPCZ representatives. During their meeting, views were exchanged on cooperation between the two parties and a new program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPCZ for this year and next was agreed.

CSSR'S KAPEK MEETS POZDERAC IN BELGRADE 13 JAN

LD132136 Prague CTK in English 1824 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jan (CTK) -- The visiting delegation of the Prague City Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party was received Wednesday by Presidium member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Hamdija Pozderac.

The Yugoslav representative briefed the Czechoslovak guests on the preparations for the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which will take place here in June, and pointed to possibilities of further expansion and deepening of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Head of the Czechoslovak delegation Antonin Kapek, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chief secretary of the Prague City Committee, spoke about the conclusions of the latest sessions of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. He was interested in the protection of environment against pollution, purification of water and liquidation of waste in Yugoslavia.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES STAMBOLIC VISIT TO IRAQ

LD141818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- The visit to Iraq of Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice-president Petar Stambolic has considerable contributed to promoting friendly relations and broad cooperation between the two nonaligned countries.

This was assessed today by the Presidency of Yugoslavia which particularly stressed the importance of the exchange of views between Stambolic and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and other Iraqi high officials on the seventh nonaligned summit to be held in Baghdad next September.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia again stressed its conviction on the necessity for the soonest possible termination of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the seeking of just solutions by peaceful means to open questions between the two countries.

The necessity to increase movement of nonalignment contributions to the realization of this goal was also stressed.

DJURANOVIC HOSTS NEW YEAR RECEPTION 12 JAN

LD121840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1334 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the Palace of the Federation today Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave the traditional new year reception for the Belgrade diplomatic corps. In addition to heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the SFRY the reception was attended by senior officials of the Federal Executive Council, of the Yugoslav Assembly and of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS OF RENEWING CURRENCY MARKET

LD102230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Titograd, 10 Jan (TANJUG) -- Conditions for starting a renewal of the currency market in our country will be reviewed before the end of January -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the federal executive council [FEC] said in a recent conversation with sociopolitical representatives and economists in Kotor. On this occasion he stressed that a renewed currency market would remove at least some of the difficulties of our economy's business activity. We will attempt by means of an active policy of a standard dinar exchange rate to suppress illegal currency trading, Veselin Djuranovic stressed. Such a policy of dinar exchange rate, which would not be in the nature of overdue measures, could facilitate stabilization of some conditions of economic activity in Yugoslavia, according to Djuranovic.

Attention was drawn to a number of other aspects in conversations between the FEC president and numerous municipal leaderships in Montenegro. Veselin Djuranovic warned everywhere, for instance, that it would not be a bad idea for all development programs and projects to be reexamined, bringing them above all firmly into line with the need to increase exports of goods and services. In fulfilling this strategic task of the country one should not reckon solely on stimulating economic policy measures, but it is also essential for a front to be opened up in every work collective, in the struggle to activate all internal reserves for greater production, for perceptible reduction of production costs and for raising the quality of manufacturing goods and services.

Djuranovic emphasized that considerable opportunities exist for our economic organizations to participate in investment projects abroad. However, our construction industries must become associated and must make joint approaches, for only thus can greater successes be attained.

Economic and income-based linkage into wider reproduction entities in all spheres, Veselin Djuranovic stressed, is the way not only to solve more easily the current problems of economic activity but also to overcome more rapidly the development difficulties of the underdeveloped republics and provinces. The FEC president underlined here that real opportunities exist for a development program to be reached relatively rapidly on the basis of association of labor and means between economic organizations from the developed and less developed areas of the country, which could on the whole stimulate the Yugoslav economy.

ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON DELEGATE SYSTEM

LD111214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Zoran Polic today assessed as satisfactory the eight-year practice of the functioning of the delegate system in Yugoslavia.

"The Assembly of Yugoslavia's representational manner of work has been superceded" and the delegates, themselves, are no longer, as they were at the beginning of the previous term, messengers of their republican and provincial assemblies, Polic stated to TANUUG today.

Since material relations between the Yugoslav constituent republics and autonomous provinces are solved in the Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provpnces, the delegations of the republics and provinces must bear in mind the interests of Yugoslavia as a whole, Polic said.

Polic maintains that communal, provincial and republican political leaderships, themselves, are also responsible for occurrances of economic insularity within communal, provincial and republican boundaries.

"Political structures in some places subject the general interest to their own narrow interests", Polic said and added that the "fragmentation of the economy" is negatively reflected also on the work of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

Polic feels that the recently formed commission for the economic stabilization, consisting of prominent political figures from all parts of the country, could, when it completes the work entrusted to it, take on the role of a body which would act as an arbiter in the Assembly of Yugoslavia in cases when major accords on development cannot be reached.

The pluralism of self-management interests in Yugoslavia is recognized as a reality of the society's life. The pluralism, Polic feels, should however be manifested more at the base "where citizens themselves solve problems" and not "in relations among republics and provinces".

The Assembly of Yugoslavia Chamber of Republics and Provinces, one of the two Assembly of Yugoslavia chambers, recently discussed the responsibility of officials without any material and papers having been prepared in advance. With the discussion, Polic said, "we have opened a new stage in the work of the chamber". Polic believes that the new practice in the work of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces will continue to be pursued. Its goals is for delegates openly to present their views and then define conclusions for action.

Zoran Polic recalled that during the recent discussion on responsibility one delegation and the federal government maintained that it was necessary to prepare corresponding papers for the discussion. Polic for his part, feels that the placing of an "unprepared" item on the agenda of the assembly chamber has shown that "outlooks are changing for the better".

BORBA DETAILS 1981 RETAIL PRICE INCREASES

AU131246 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Institute for Statistics, in December 1981 retail prices were 39.3 percent higher than in December 1980. However, on average prices increased 46 percent last year compared with the average prices in 1980.

Last December, prices increased 1.1 percent compared with November. The prices of Agricultural products increased most, or 3.2 percent, as the result of the increase in the price of fresh vegetables of 20.5 percent, rice 3.5 percent, fresh fruit 3.1 percent, milk and domestic white cheeses 2.9 percent, fresh fish 2.7 percent and eggs 2.3 percent.

In December, the prices of industrial products increased 0.8 percent, of processed food 0.7 percent, services 1.2 percent and alcoholic drinks 0.2 percent.

SAWPY ORGANS DISCUSS MEDIA COVERAGE OF KOSOVO

LD132150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] [No dateline received] -- The tasks of public organs arising out of the LCY political platform on Kosovo were discussed at the joint session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee Information Media and Propaganda and the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Mass Education and Sociopolitical Relations.

The majority of organs as Bdrivoje Romic said in the introductory report, are involved in following the activity of subjective forces in Kosovo which are helping to overcome the consequences of the hostile activity in this province. However, Romic added, one has the impression that recently the intensity of involvement by the information media is diminishing, or is not capable of ensuring the creation of public opinion which will promote the mobilization of those forces in Kosovo which are on the clear line of the LCY.

It was then emphasized that information on assessments and standpoints of forums is not sufficient, but that it is essential that the Socialist Alliance and public organs are involved constantly and monitor directly and stimulate differentiation in all environments in Kosovo in relation to the action on overcoming counterrevolutionary activities. As in the introductory report, so also in the discussion which lasted many hours, it was emphasized that the causes which reduce results should be eliminated more forcefully, so that the necessary public nature of work and openness of sources of information are achieved in the adoption of social decisions, as well as the full creative contribution of information organs. Greater responsibility for public statements by all factors in the process of information activity is also essential, as well as greater responsibility for what should have been publicized but was not.

Those taking part in the discussion advocated that the socialist alliance and information media should take on the obligation to ensure that each working man and citizen understands completely where the real, original roots are which led to the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and that every environment draws up basic tasks of activity for itself through a consideration of the causes of these events in Kosovo.

Emil Salihu said that the public organs made a significant contribution to illuminating the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, but that there had also been a "vacuum" in the following of those events. Therefore closer cooperation between provincial and republican information organs is essential. Marko Lolic advocated writing in such a way as to demonstrate what is being done in Kosovo now about the realization of the political platform. While Ivan Lovric proposed that a deeper analysis should take place of coverage about Kosovo up to now, on the basis of which tasks could be set out more definitevely.

Trpe Jakovlevski also took part in the discussion, emphasizing that the effects of work up to now should be considered first and foremost. Also needed is a more complete program of activity by public organs on the realization of the political platform in Kosovo. The events of Kosovo opened up the possiblity of changing the practice of information activity up to now, particularly because a valuable gain has been created and many weaknesses have been overcome in informing our public. It is necessary to devote complete attention to both scientific and theoretical journalism which explain the roots of the events in Kosovo.

DEMONSTRATION IN MITROVICA, KOSOVO REPORTED

AU161638 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] According to an official announcement, a murder in Titova Mitrovica and the disinformation spread by hostile elements in that connection provided a motive for students of the Boris Kidric Technical Center to go out on the streets. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports:

Yesterday, Skender Sukiri from Donja Klina near Srbica shot and killed his brother-in-law Ismet Ademi, student of the Titova Mitrovica Technical Center, with a revolver. This incident motivated by family conflicts, was exploited by the hostile elements for their dirty goals. They ran to the Boris Kidric Technical Center and told a complete lie to students. They told them that the Serbs have killed their classmate Ismet Ademi. According to the announcement issued by the provincial Secretariat for Information and distributed to journalists after 1400, that information upset the students and prompted them to assemble and march along the streets of the town on the Ibar River.

As is pointed out, 30 students participated in the demonstrations and the organs of public order and peace dispersed them without the use of force. An investigation against the organizers of these disorders is in progress.

This is only one of a number of examples which show that, striving to fulfill his nationalist and irredentist goals, the enemy is trying with all means to provoke by various methods national intolerance and hatred between the Albanians and Serbs and other nationalities in Kosovo. The Titova Mitrovica people sharply condemn this latest hostile act.

KOSOVSKA KAMENICA COMMUNISTS PUNISH LEADERS

AU162103 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Summary from poor reception] At its expanded session today which was attended by Azem Vlasi, president of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP conference Presidium, among others, "the Kosovska Kamenica Committee of the League of Communists discussed the responsibility of the highest leaders of that commune on the basis of a report prepared by the working group of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. It was decided to punish with a public reprimand Radomir Trajkovic, former president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists, (Devi Derisa), president of the Communal Assembly, and Tomislav Jovanovic, president of the Communal Executive Council, because of their bureaucratic attitudes and aspirations for personal influence. At the same time, Radomir Trajkovic was expelled from the communal committee. It was recommended to the basic organization concerned to issue a last warning before expulsion to Hasan Sabani, member of the council of the province, and it was requested that the necessary procedure should be initiated in the Kosovo Assembly to relieve him of his position as member of the council of the province."

It was noted at the session that the Communal Committee of the League of Communists "has been insufficiently vigilant" and insufficiently concerned for human relations in the commune and that the aforementioned communists were responsible for that. The committee stressed the need for further activities of all Kosovska Kamenica communists and working people in fulfilling the tasks emanating from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM FIXES PLATFORM TASKS

AU122128 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo has determined the direct tasks of the political platform on Kosovo. Correspondent Milisav Milic reports: Thanks to action by the League of Communists and all other progressive forces, the enemy has been defeated, but he strives to continue his counterrevolutionary activities by writing slogans, distributing leaflets, disturbing public peace and order and other perfidious methods. Therefore, one must not entertain the illusion that the counterrevolutionary forces of the Albanian nationalists are fully destroyed. One must not waste time with inflated words and piling up paper. What is needed is a spread of ideopolitical work in the masses to develop social consciousness especially among the young generation, which has been splashed with Stalinist ideology and other negative tendencies.

It is a historical responsibility of the progressive forces of the province to consistently realize the political platform on Kosovo. It is unnecessary to paraphrase or describe the Kosovo platform. The positions of this document must become a rule of behavior for every individual.

The conclusion may be deduced from the discussion held at the session of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo that the primary task is struggle against anti-self-managing behavior, and especially against bureaucratism, familiarity and other harmful occurrences, along with the struggle against nationalism.

A higher degree of unity and determination is needed, as well as a refusal to compromise, especially in cadre policy. Instead of unnecessary exhausting oneself at marathon meetings -- such as the one today -- it was insisted that specific actions be carried out at the grassroots level. More precisely: By eliminating errors and omissions in all fields of life which have accumulated for years, the League of Communists of Kosovo will have to concentrate its forces on a faster development of self-management and the strengthening of unity and togetherness which is a condition for life in this multinational community.

KOSOVO TRADE UNION COUNCIL SESSION REPORTED

LD141852 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pristina, 14 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Council reviewed, at a session today, the tasks of this sociopolitical organization in realizing the political platform for LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo. It was concluded that the point of departure in implementing the standpoints of that document must be a broad-ranging involvement of Kosovo workers and bringing them into a position to be the basic subject of self-managing decision-making. Warning that any other conduct would mean a continuation of the old practice and be in direct opposition to the standpoints of the platform, the presidium stressed that all basic organizations, leaderships and organs of the Kosovo trade unions should first and foremost make all-round and critical review of work up to date, the level of development of socialist self-managing and intranational relations, and must adopt the most practical plans and determinedly move toward realizing the set tasks. It was emphasized that any underestimation of the role of the trade unions, any lagging in the face of difficulties, formalistic attitudes toward and hushing up of problems and negative aspects, creates favorable ground for bureaucratic-technocratic forces to gain strength and for anti-self-management and nationalist manifestations to multiply.

The trade union organizations in particular must exert efforts to strengthen further national equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of all those living in Kosovo, to overcome the causes leading to a distorted consciousness about our policy of national equality, and leading to nationalist outbursts and conduct. We must react quickly and politically to such manifestations Drita Redzepi, member of the Presidium, said in his opening speech, and prevent individuals from disrupting relations, sowing unrest and instigating other workers to leave the collective and feel insecure.

Particular attention was drawn at the session to the tasks posed before the basic organizations of the trade unions by the political platform in its demands for more rapid socio-economic and overall progress in Kosovo. At the same time as confirming the trade union's obligations toward realizing the province's social plan in this medium-term period, the Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Council vigorously advocated that work discipline should be strengthened, and advocated consistent responsibility toward work and the organization of work matters.

All these issues and tasks will be put into effect now, in the course of election activity and in preparation for holding the 16th conference of the Kosovo trade unions, convened for September of this year. The Presidium today ratified the activities and criteria for the structure of the delegates, and also adopted a decision on the formation of a commission to prepare this largest gathering of Kosovo trade unions.

SERBIAN DEFENSE COMMISSION ASSESSES TASKS

LD122242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jan (TANJUG) -- The readiness of all nations and nationalities, working people and citizens to protect and defend Yugoslavia in a resolute way as a socialist and self-management community has confirmed the strength of the unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The League of Communists and society as a whole, as was emphasized at today's session of the Serbia League of Communist Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-people's Defense and Social Self-Protection, have resolutely opposed all attempts to threaten the gains of the revolution and socialist construction.

Such assessments, as was said today, require the report on the activity of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection which is being prepared for the Ninth Serbia League of Communist Congress to say clearly, without reservation or taboos and openly, what we have achieved and how, and what we have not achieved.

In the past period significant material and other preconditions have been created for developing and improving the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the whole of the republic. Significant results also have been achieved in establishing a command and reserve cadre within units of territorial defense and social self-protection. This was manifested at the numerous exercises.

Apart from all the positive results, some weaknesses have also been in evidence. They came to the fore particularly during the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. The complex internal and overall international situation was taken advantage of by both the foreign and domestic enemies of Yugoslavia. The League of Communist and society as a whole opposed such attacks on Yugoslavia's integrity and independence forcefully and in an organized way. There were instances of omission and lack of responsibility in taking measures for the defense and security of the country in other environments, as well as in Kosovo, as was said today. The necessary forms of regular assessment and supervision of tasks were lacking. The League of Communist and other parts of society initiated numerous actions and became directly involved in realizing congress standpoints and decisions on the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The lack of a new law on national defense and social self-protection, in the view of those taking part in this meeting, has had a serious effect on the continued development and realization of a unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a unified, state and self-management sociopolitical community. This was also manifested in the functioning of individual parts of the complex system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

In the past period, the League of Communist also called for a significant party of the business of realizing congress orientations on the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection to be undertaken by other sociopolitical organizations as well. This also strengthened the basic preconditions that all human and material potential in our society can act as a function of the country's defense and protection, as was said today.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS UNEMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION

LD132222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Jan (TANJUG) -- The problem of unemployment in Serbia proper will not be solved by principled discussions and conclusions which are not carried out by pratical moves which should have been made much earlier. As was said at today's session of the Serbia Assembly Executive Council, this is expected not only by the 260,000 unemployed in the republic but by all future experts whose prospects for employment in the republic, where they were educated, are very limited.

Shorter working time, earlier retirement or the banning of overtime, in the Executive Council's view, do not guarantee some kind of more meaningful reduction in the number of those seeking work. This problem should be approached from a different angle. At the session it was emphasized that the policy of expanding higher education was wrong as it led to the opening of university departments and high schools in all large population centers in Serbia.

Therefore a proposal is being prepared to restrict the network of high and higher educatio in the republic by 1/3. The first move was made last autumn when through the policy of registration the number of students registered at university departments and high schools dropped by 22 percent. The real needs of the republic, the provinces apart, are about 30,000 experts annually, according to which capacities of departments and high schools should be adapted. Both university departments and high schools must adapt to this number. In this sense, as was emphasized at the council session, and agreement also will be adopted with the provinces according to which registration will be adapted.

On the occasion of coverage in individual information media about the electricity industry's demand for an increase in electricity prices of 25 percent, Krsta Jovanovic, republican secretary for the economy, spoke about the objective circumstances and needs for such an increase which, in his view, is realistic.

VOJVODINA GOVERNMENT VIEWS ACCORDS WITH SERBIA

AU121344 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Dec 81 p 12

[D.V. report]

[Summary] Novi Sad, 16 Dec -- At its session today the Vojvodina Executive Council discussed and adopted a report on the course of negotiations on the economic policy of common interest in the Socialist Republic of Serbia for the 1981-85 period.

In discussing and assessing the difficulties and problems present in preparing, adopting and implementing Serbia's social plan, the Vojvodina Executive Council proceeds from a consistent implementation of the Constitution, the law on associated labor, the law on social planning and other regulations and documents from which it results that the equal rights of the republics and autonomous provinces in the social planning system are determined in an identical manner.

"For this reason the efforts of certain republican organs to achieve that the economic policy of common interest be determined by republican organs and that the pertinent provincial organs, as the proponents of planning on the basis of interests expressed and coordinated on a self-managing basis within the autonomous province, should not participate in determining this policy are constitutionally-legally unfounded. Such efforts in implementing the Constitution and the law on associated labor on the part of certain republican organs are contrary to the past joint approach in the republic in implementing the Constitution."

The province's right to adopt its social plan neither reduces nor limits the right of the republic as a state in the system of self-managing social planning. On the contrary, through accords reached by the republic and the autonomous provinces the economic policy of common interest for the entire territory of the republic is adopted.

With its decision on the directives and frameworks of Vojvodina's socioeconomic development for the period up to 1985, the Vojvodina Assembly, as early as in 1979, determined the possible areas in which accords on the economic policy of common interest could be reached. These areas are: energy, the metal processing complex, the agro-industrial complex, the water economy, raw materials and producers goods and transportation. The Serbian Assembly did not define the fields of accords, although it is obliged to do this with its decision on preparing the plan.

It was only in May 1981 that more intensive work began on preparing accords on the economic policy of common interest. Following a consultative meeting of representatives of the executive councils and the institutes for social planning held at the end of September, it was decided that work on coordinating the unsolved problems be accelerated.

The working groups of Vojvodina working on the accords took the view that the republic's social plan determines the economic policy of common interest. Besides, this view is also expressed in the Serbian social plan for the period until 1985 -- in its first part, in the point 4 -- where it is explicitly stated that the signatories of the accord are the executive councils, or rather the assemblies of Serbia, Vojvodina and Kosovo.

At its session on 13 November 1981, the Vojvodina Executive Council discussed the letter of the Serbian Executive Council of 14 October 1981 which contains initiatives and proposals as regards accords of common interest. In this connection, the Vojvodina Executive Council assessed that what was involved were new areas of accords which were not adopted by the Serbian social plan for the period up to 1985. Since a working group of the Serbian Assembly Constitutional Commission is now working on this problem, the Vojvodina Executive Council decided that there is no need to conclude other accords on the economic policy of common interest than the ones adopted by the Serbian social plan for the period up to 1985.

VOJVODINA MEETING VIEWS PROVINCE'S AUTONOMY

AU121746 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Dec 81 p 6

[S. Nikolic report]

[Summary] A political consultative meeting on the study-research project "The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina -- Its Origin, Development, Position and Functions" began in Novi Sad yesterday. The conference was organized by the Center for Political Studies and Marxist Education of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. Ljubisa Stankov, director of the center, said that the conference deals with problems which are being discussed in a number of current political discussions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Belgrade press.

Introductory speeches were delivered by Dr Milan Mali and Dr Jovan Muncan.

Dr Milan Mali said that one must be critical toward a number of views that are now being voiced. In this connection, he mentioned Milivoj Draskovic's view published in POLITIKA on 5 November on historical problems of Vojvodina's autonomy which, he said, was unacceptable.

He spoke about the struggle of Vojvodina communists and the workers class in the prewar period, and about the development of the people's authority during the national liberation struggle and revolution. He said that the roots of Vojvodina autonomy lay deep in the workers movement, in the activity of the Yugoslav Communist Party in the prewar period, in the organization and activity of the party in Vojvodina and in the relations between the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and the Provincial Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party for Vojvodina. Autonomy has resulted from the revolutionary struggle and was clearly emphasized in the national liberation struggle.

Dr Milan Mali added that the second AVNOJ [the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] did not adopt a decision on Vojvodina autonomy, but that on the basis of the AVNOJ decisions and the people's will the process of forming a special position for Vojvodina was completed.

Discussing the differences between the republic and the autonomous province as laid down by the Constitution, Mali said that "what is vital for the strength and harmony of the federation is that the autonomous provinces, as direct and component parts of the federation, have an equitable position with the republic. This orientation reflects the character of the sociopolitical system and the basic idea of the federation, Dr Milan Mali said.

After stating that in relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia the federal position of the autonomous province cannot be changed or weakened, Dr Milan Mali said that in discussing the relations between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the province resulting from the constitutional concept, one must always bear two things in mind: "In relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia one cannot question the federal position of the socialist autonomous province, which has been completely manifested, together and on an equal footing with the republics. And at the moment one tries to question that, then relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia become a federal problem and they concern all federal units; and second, relations must dominate between the republics and the province which ensure the realization of the constitutional, state feature and unity of the republic and the cooperation, equality and independence of all sociopolitical communities."

Dr Jovan Muncan devoted much room to analyzing the practice of implementing the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. He said that some of its provisions, particularly Article 300, are being stretched too far.

VOJVODINA SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES KOSOVO TASKS

AU121655 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Assessing the share of obligations arising from the political platform on Kosovo for the SAWP of Vojvodina, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Vojvodina today noted that the opportunities for cooperation by associated labor, science and culture of the two provinces are broad. Nikola Bulatovic reports:

Pointing out the most important tasks of the SAWP of Vojvodina in implementing the political platform for LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, Ladislav Varga, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference, noted that the outburst of Albanian nationalism in Kosovo set off all the nationalisms in Yugoslavia, in some places more than others. He also added the earlier assessment by the provincial conference that the Kosovo events were also reflected in the political-security situation in Vojvodina.

Nationalist, chauvinist and irredentist utterances occurred, not organized in nature; they were individual sallies by little groups of Serbian, Hungarian and Albanian nationality. Thanks to timely sociopolitical activities in all communities, these sallies at no time assumed wider proportions.

Proceeding from the platform tasks relating to the economic development of Kosovo, it was pointed out that the cooperation of associated labor in Vojvodina and Kosovo has not been sufficient so far, but wider and more specific self-managing income links are envisaged for this year. More than 20 projects in economy, science, culture and other fields have been prepared in Vojvodina and they will considerably accelerate Kosovo development. Among other things, programs of associated labor organizations of Vrsac, Zrenjanin, Backa Topola and Pancevo are already visible. In conjunction with Kosovo collectives, they will invest 1.5 billion dinars in new projects employing 1,200 workers. Utva of Pancevo will continue to invest 500 million dinars in related projects in Pec offering employment to 600 workers.

At the same time, it was said at the Presidium session that, along with all these measures, the further development of equality and togetherness of the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo implies a full mobilization of the working people and citizens in all communities for a struggle against nationalism, irredentism and the counterrevolutionary message contained in the slogan, Kosovo republic.

The overall economic, political and cultural activities must fully express the efforts for building and enhancing togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and in Yugoslavia in accordance with the Constitution, for this is an essential condition for the overall development of each nationality.